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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 1869.

THE Society held its Annual Meeting this day, Thursday, 15th April, 1869, at eleven o'clock, A.M.; the President, the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, in the chair.

The Recording Secretary read the record of the last meeting.

The President said that the business of the Monthly Meeting would be proceeded with before that of the Annual Meeting was taken up.

The Cabinet-keeper reported a gift to the Cabinet, of one hundred and forty-two engraved portraits from our associate, Mr. Whitmore.

The Corresponding Secretary read letters of acceptance from Charles J. Stillé, of Philadelphia; from William W. Story, of Rome, Italy; and from Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster.

The letter from Dean Stanley here follows: —

DEANERY, WESTMINSTER, Feb. 27, 1869.

SIR, — I beg to return my sincere thanks for the great honor which has been done to me by my election as an Honorary Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Few rewards can be more deeply felt by an Englishman than the knowledge that any of his labors have been appreciated by his kinsmen on the further side of the Atlantic, and that he has in any way contrib-

uted to strengthen those bonds of intellectual and moral sympathy which make us feel that, amidst whatever differences of government, civil or ecclesiastical, we are still of the same flesh and blood, heirs of the same great race and language, — and hoping for a like glorious future.

It is one of the many charms of my present position in Westminster Abbey that one of the monuments in its walls is inscribed with the name of a Governor of Massachusetts, at a time when our countries were still undivided. I shall now regard it with a fresh interest, and shall hope to welcome any members of your Society to the Abbey, not merely as American citizens, but as my colleagues in the same institution.

I beg to remain, yours faithfully,

ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY,
Dean of Westminster.

The Rev. CHANDLER ROBBINS, Cor. Secretary.

The President communicated from Francis Lieber, LL.D., a pamphlet by him, entitled “Fragments of Political Science on Nationalism and Inter-Nationalism.”

He also communicated from W. F. Goodwin, Captain in the United-States army, now stationed at Richmond, Va., a book, in *fac-simile*, of the arms of Goodwin, and of Bradbury.

The President read a letter from A. W. Thayer, Esq., United-States Consul at Trieste, in which he presented to the Society a copy, kindly furnished by Barone Revoltella for the purpose, of a book, entitled “Il Diciasette Maggio M DCCC LXVII nei fasti della chiesa tergestina per la sapiente generosa pietà di Pasquale Barone Revoltella Imperituro: Memorie per Luigi Cesare Dr. Pavissich, * * * Trieste.”

A beautiful volume, entitled “The Melrose Memorial,” was presented to the Society, by the Town of Melrose.

Suitable acknowledgments were ordered for these several gifts.

The President read the following letter from the Rev. W. H. Milman, which, he said, though not intended for publication, was too interesting to be lost to our Proceedings: —

15, CORNWALL GARDENS, QUEEN'S GATE, W., March 2, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR, — I write at my mother's request, who even yet does not feel equal to acknowledging for herself kindness so great as

yours and Mr. Motley's, to thank you heartily for the handsome and affectionate tribute paid by you publicly to the memory of my dear father, and for the letter you were good enough to write to her.

I must also ask you to express to the Massachusetts Historical Society, my mother's gratitude for the Resolution of appreciation of my father's life and labors, and of sympathy with herself in her bereavement, passed by the Society.

The great sorrow consequent upon her loss has been not perhaps diminished, but emptied of much of its bitterness, by the gratifying testimony which has been borne by the foremost men of all classes and of all parties on our side the Atlantic, to the brightness of my father's talents, to the genial loving-kindness of his disposition, to the purity and simplicity of his character; and now it is a very great additional consolation to hear voices from across the ocean, which assure us that in the New World, too, he had won the admiration, the esteem, the affection of all that is most distinguished there; of all there whose kindly regard and approval is most worth having; whose praise is praise indeed.

You know my father never wrote to secure applause, never suppressed a conviction or modified an expression to gain it; yet when he had done his part, and his work had to be judged, there was no favorable verdict for which he looked more eagerly, or which more assured him that he had done well what he had done, than that which came to him from the great new home of our race.

As Mr. Motley signed his name to your letter to my mother, may I ask you to communicate to him this our answer?

Believe me, my dear sir, yours very truly and gratefully,

WILLIAM H. MILMAN.

The Honorable ROBERT WINTHROP.

The President spoke of the death of the Hon. George Folsom, a Corresponding Member, in the following language:—

The death of the Hon. George Folsom has recently been announced by an ocean telegram. He has been on the roll of our Corresponding Members since 1836. He was born on the 23d of May, 1802; was graduated at Harvard University in 1822; studied law in the office of Judge Shepley, at Saco, Me.; and, while a student there, wrote a history of some of the early settlements of that part of our country. He

entered on the practice of his profession at Worcester, Mass., where he soon became associated with the American Antiquarian Society, and, as Chairman of the Committee of Publication, edited the second volume of its Transactions.

About the year 1837, he removed to the city of New York, and became a member of the New-York Historical Society. He was soon elected its Librarian, and took a very leading part in the restoration of that Society to its original activity and usefulness. In 1841, he was the principal, if not exclusive, editor of a volume of Collections, devoted to the Dutch Annals of the State, upon which a very high value was placed by historical students. His next publication was a Translation from the Spanish, of the Despatches of Hernando Cortes, written from Mexico in 1520-1526, with a valuable introduction and elaborate notes. About the same time, he published anonymously a little volume, entitled "Mexico in 1842."

Mr. Folsom was elected to the Senate of New York in 1844, and thus became a member, *ex-officio*, of the Court of Errors of that State, in whose discussions and decisions his early legal training was turned to the best account. In 1850, he was appointed, by General Taylor, Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague, where he remained until 1854, discharging the duties, and administering the hospitalities of his mission, to the entire satisfaction of his own government, and of the country to which he was accredited.

After travelling in Europe for a couple of years, he returned to New York, and renewed his relations to the various literary and charitable associations with which he had been previously connected. He was a Director of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, President of the Citizens' Savings Bank, and President of the American Ethnological Society. The state of his health, however, had incapacitated him, of late, for any active pursuit of literary or historical studies; and he had repeatedly sought restoration in tours to Europe. He died at Rome on the 27th of March last.

Mr. Folsom married a daughter of the late Benjamin Winthrop, Esq., of New York; by whom he had several children, and through whom he enjoyed a large fortune. She died some years before him. His large and valuable library was the consolation of his darkened home and failing health.

Dr. ELLIS announced that the Sewall Papers, purchased by the Society, had been received by the Committee, from the Sewall family, and were now deposited in the Library of the Society.

Dr. HOPPIN spoke of having recently received a letter from the Rev. John Laviscount Anderton, of Chislehurst, Kent, England, a descendant of Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Oliver, inquiring if Copley ever painted miniatures, he having in his possession a miniature of Mr. Oliver, said to be by Copley.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Whitmore, Amory, and E. Ames, all expressing the opinion that Copley, at one time, painted miniatures.

The President read the following letter from our Corresponding Member, J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., of Hartford: —

HARTFORD, CONN., March 29th, 1869.

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP,

President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

DEAR SIR, — Several years ago, you informed the Historical Society that you had discovered, in a manuscript memorandum by Ebeling, a possible solution of the question of authorship of the English translation of Chastellux's "*Voyages dans l'Amérique.*" This memorandum gave the name of the translator as *Grieve*, — "living at Morly, near Paris," in 1787, or afterwards. A few months after your communication of this discovery, a writer in the "*Historical Magazine*," for January, 1863, called attention to the fact, that, in Watt's "*Bibliotheca Britannica*," the translation is attributed to "J. Kent, Esq.," and suggested that "*Grieve*" may have been an *alias*, assumed for purposes of secrecy.

John Kent, "a young man of good parts, upon town," — as "Junius," wrote of him to Woodfall, in 1769, — translated Chastellux's essay "*De la Felicité Publique*," and published it, under the title of "*An Essay on Public Happiness*," &c.; and he afterwards (in 1776) pub-

lished a "Picture of the Condition and Manners of the People of Rome," &c. But I have not been able to find any authority for Watt's attribution to him of the translation of "*Voyages dans l'Amérique*," nor any evidence that Kent had ever been in this country. I have now sufficient proof that Watt was misinformed, and that Ebeling was right in ascribing the translation to a Mr. Grieve, — or, as he wrote his own name to a letter now before me, *Greive*, — who was living in France between 1783 and 1793.

As you remarked, in mentioning your discovery to the Society in 1862, that this question of authorship "had frequently engaged your attention," I shall offer no apology for communicating to you this evidence, — which, though circumstantial, appears to me to be conclusive.

From the translator's notes, we learn some particulars of his early life and of his social position. From an allusion to Dr. Witherspoon's "displays of eloquence at presbyteries and synods" (vol. i. p. 163), and from the mention of his "old friend Rumney," whom he met "after an absence of twenty years," at Alexandria, Va., it may be inferred that the translator's family lived near the Scottish border. Dr. Rumney's "father had been forty years master of the Latin school at *Alnwick* in Northumberland, and his uncle [the Rev. Joseph Rumney] clergyman of *Berwick*" (i. 66). The translator had "spent some years in the counting-house of one of the most considerable merchants of London, a *native of Switzerland*," having purchased that privilege by "the moderate premium of one thousand guineas" (ii. 355). He had been "the intimate friend" of General Montgomery, — "deep in the secrets of his head and heart," — before that hero abandoned the service of Great Britain, in 1772 (i. 92; ii. 375). After the commencement of the American war, he had lived some time in the West Indies, — at Porto Rico (i. 362; ii. 195). In 1777, he met Silas Deane, and "supped with him, on his return from Havre de Grace" (i. 320). In 1780, he appears to have been in this country (i. 99), but must have returned to Europe not many months afterwards, for he was in England in the autumn or early winter of the same year (ii. 186), and in Holland in August, 1781, and "saw the Dutch fleet sail, and return after the engagement" off the Dogger Bank (i. 193). He was in America again, very early in 1782, and appears to have remained at Philadelphia or in that neighborhood till the beginning of May (ii. 182, 37; i. 182). He called on General Washington, having "particular business to transact with him, respecting the estates of an old friend to whom he was executor"; and afterwards (in company with

Dr. Rumney) he visited Washington's home in Virginia, "passing a day or two with Mrs. Washington" and her family (i. 67, 115, 194). In October, he accompanied the French army on their march northward, "nearly the whole way from Alexandria to the North River,"—going on from Philadelphia to the camp at Verplanck's Point, in company with Mr. Craigie (apothecary-general for the northern department). He dined with Washington at headquarters, "spent a day or two at the camp," and then "continued his journey to Massachusetts" (i. 67, 126, 335; ii. 212). In November, he "was residing at *Salem*"; "was present at the [Association ball] at Boston," November 14th; having, by "his accidental absence" from Goodhue's Tavern in Salem, on the 13th, missed a visit of the Marquis de Chastellux to that place (ii. 254, 259). The next month, *December*, 1782, he sailed, for Europe, with four officers of Rochambeau's army for fellow-passengers, and, after a *seven weeks'* voyage, arrived at *Bordeaux* in France (ii. 77; i. 106),—where we lose sight of him in the notes.

The letter to which I have before referred, is dated from "*Bordeaux*, 21 January, 1783," and addressed to Silas Deane, then at Paris, by his "much obliged and obedient servant, George Greive,"—who "arrived a few days ago in the General Galvez, of Salem, and has now the pleasure of enclosing [to Mr. Deane] a letter which he received from [his] brother in Hartford, in October last." "As his stay at Hartford was only transient," he had "not the opportunity of availing himself of those tenders of civility which [Mr. Deane's] brother kindly made him, in consequence of Mr. Deane's *friendly letter of introduction*," &c. The writer's address was "at Messrs. French & Neveu," *Bordeaux*, where he proposed to stay "three weeks or a month."

And now, who was this George Greive? A letter published in Oswald's "*Independent Gazetteer*" (Philadelphia), June 27, 1787,—an extract from which was printed in the "*Historical Magazine*," vol. i. p. 90, gives a "history of this same translator and brother traveller of the Marquis de Chastelleux." "He was an attorney at Northumberland, of some little abilities, but of more impudence," who went to London, was employed by Almon to superintend the printing of the "*London Courant*," took an active part in the contested election for Westminster (in 1780), and "somewhat distinguished himself" by his zeal and success in procuring votes for Fox and Sir G. Rodney. Not long afterwards, having been detected in "the most detestable of all crimes," he "made his escape to Holland, and soon after from thence to America." Mr. Adams, "who was at Amsterdam when the fugitive

embarked for America," is censured (by implication), for not having "apprised his constituents, or friends," of this man's "infamous character," of which, "it is said, he was not ignorant."

The letter-writer, whoever he was — possibly Colonel Oswald himself, — was evidently disposed to present the character of the translator (whom he does not name), in the worst possible light. The sketch can have had no other original than George Greive, — who, however, may not have been *quite* so bad as he is painted. He was bad enough, certainly, — or he would not have written his notes to Chastellux. Brissot was right in advising readers of the translation, that "il faut se défier excessivement de tout ce qu'il dit pour et contre."

From an obituary notice in the "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. lxiii. p. 1216 (Supplement for 1793), I learn that George Greive was the younger son of Mr. Richard Greive, attorney-at-law in Alnwick, — "a branch of a family settled in trade at Berwick-upon-Tweed," — who, "zealous in the pursuits of his profession, and having talents, left, for a place so remote from the capital, a very considerable fortune to his children." His elder son, "David Richard Grieve [as the name is printed, l. c.] Esq., of Swarland Hall, near Felton, in Northumberland, for which county he was high-sheriff in 1788," died at his London residence in Soho Square, December 16, 1793, — without issue. His brother, "George Grieve, Esq., now in his forty-fifth year, was a young gentleman of great promise, to whom his father left £20,000, most of which he spent in search of popularity. He was bound apprentice to Peter Thellusson ['a native of Switzerland'], merchant in London. Being a man of warmth and vivacity, he was an active member of the Bill of Rights Club, to which he was, for a time, secretary. About this time he was a candidate for the shrievalty of the city of London, in which he was unsuccessful. For many years past he has lived in France, and has employed himself in literary pursuits, such as a translation of Baron Tott's *Memoirs*, published here in 1785, ['translated from the French by an English gentleman at Paris, under the immediate inspection of the Baron,'] and some other works; and where, we are told, he has long lamented his youthful levities, and now, at Bordeaux, sighs for the sweets of his native land, and of a virtuous liberty."

I have not taken the trouble to trace his history further. His identification with the translator of Chastellux's "Voyages" appears to me to be complete, though it is established by circumstantial evidence only. I trust that you will excuse the length of this letter, if it disposes finally of a question which has puzzled many readers, and of

which the error of Watt in the "Bibliotheca Britannica" has led others to a mistaken answer.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully and truly yours,

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL.

P.S.—In the management of the "London Courant," in 1779 and 1780, Greive was associated with Hugh Boyd, *one* of the putative authors of "Junius." In July, 1781, "the late printer of the 'London Courant,' " as the first publisher of "a libel against the Russian Ambassador" [M. de Simolin], was sentenced to pay a fine of £100, to be imprisoned for a year, and at the expiration of his confinement be *set on the pillory* for one hour." The attorney-general "expatiated on the enormity of the libel"; and the printers of *five other* London journals, which had copied it from the "Courant," were punished by fine and imprisonment. See "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. li. p. 340, and "Annual Register," xxiv. 184. Greive was in Holland in *August*, 1781; and Oswald's letter-writer says that he "made his escape *from the pillory* at London, for the most detestable of all crimes." Whether or not, the crime alluded to was the libel against De Simolin, I cannot say.

Mr. DAVIS offered for publication a manuscript diary of what was described on the title-page as a journey from Plymouth to Connecticut, by Samuel Davis, in 1789. The journey was in fact from Plymouth to Fairfield, in Connecticut, and thence by water to New York. It was performed to Fairfield on horseback, with a companion, Mr. Barnabas Hedge, Jr., accompanying in a chaise. The writer was an accurate and tasteful observer, and his accounts, both of things and people, have a singular freshness and interest. The diary has also some original drawings of objects which attracted his special attention.

JOURNAL OF A TOUR TO CONNECTICUT.—AUTUMN OF 1789.*

August 27.—Leave Plymouth at noon, in company with Mr. B. Hedge, Jr., on a tour to Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut. As I travelled on horseback, it gave me an opportunity to make many

* Samuel Davis, writer of this journal, was born in Plymouth, March 5, 1765, and died unmarried, July 10, 1829. He was a member of this Society from 1812 until his death. His epitaph, written by his brother, the Hon. John Davis, for many years a Presi-

remarks, which are here transcribed from my original memoranda, made *en passant*. Lodged at Cushing's, Hingham Plain, this night. On our way hither, we passed a party going to Plymouth: Mr. Russell, Mr. Brimmer, Mr. Pepping, ladies, and others.

August 28.—Breakfasted at Vose's, Milton Hill, and passed this day at Boston. Lodged at the Golden Ball (Mrs. Loring's).

August 29.—Leave Boston, and are detained this day at Cambridge by rain. Visit the public rooms of the University; Mr. Foxcroft's; take tea with him; lodge at Bradish's.

Sunday, August 30.—Visit Mr. Brattle's gardens, and proceed on our journey through Watertown and Waltham to Weston. Breakfast at Flagg's, the stage inn, and a very good one, thirteen miles from Cambridge. Dine at Williams's (Marlborough), fourteen and one-half miles from Weston. Arrived at Worcester, having passed East and West Sudbury, Northborough, and Shrewsbury; the last stage eighteen miles. In the latter place we were stopped by a warden (General Ward), for travelling on the Sabbath. Mr. H. made such apologies as gave us a passport. Near Worcester the road passes a large and pleasant (Long) pond; and in Sudbury are extensive marshes, and a causeway, which in some seasons is overflowed, by what I suppose to be a branch of Concord River, which in its turn is a tributary to the Merrimac.

WORCESTER.

From a hill, as we approach, Worcester appears pleasantly situated in a vale. Put up at Patch's, the stage inn, and find Mr. James a boarder here,—my former schoolmaster; pass the evening with him at Mr. William Sever's. At Northborough, the county of Worcester commences. I saw nothing in that place worthy of further remark. At Shrewsbury, near the meeting-house, the ground is high, the prospect extensive and interesting. On the right lies Princeton and Wachuset hills, twelve miles distant, from whence, we are told, the spires of Boston and the Atlantic may be seen, distant fifty miles.

dent of this Society, describes him and his character with more accuracy than perhaps is usually found in epitaphs. It is as follows:—

“From life on earth our pensive friend retires,
His dust commingling with his pilgrim sires.
In thoughtful walk their every path he traced,
Their toils, their tombs, their faithful page embraced:
Peaceful and pure and innocent as they,
Like them to rise to everlasting day.” — G.T.D.

Worcester is a neat and flourishing town. The houses are generally painted. There is a mode of finishing prevails here, somewhat peculiar. The jut passes round the corners of their houses two or three feet; and the window-caps are ornamented with modillions. Mr. Sever observed that a spirit of building prevailed, and that the greater part of the principal street had been built since his residence here, a period of seven or eight years. Their printing-office is celebrated; their court-house is a neat edifice; and their farms are well cultivated.

August 31. — Breakfast at Spencer (Jenk's), twelve miles from Worcester. Have had the agreeable companions of one-mile stones this stage, which are continued to Springfield. Our route this morning has been through Leicester and a continued range of long and rugged hills, of extensive prospect indeed. Leicester is situate on very high ground. The meeting-house is a decent edifice, very illy painted. Near it, is the academy, founded by the late Mr. Lopez, a worthy merchant, of the Jewish tribe. It is a long building, of two stories, with a cupola and bell, and two entrances, fronted by porticos: appears to be decaying. Mr. James observed, at Worcester, that he supposed the preceptor and pupils would be removed to a handsome new school-house in that town. Mr. H.'s chaise broke this stage, and while assisting him my horse walked back a mile or more. Spencer meeting-house is painted; without a spire; small windows, all capped with pediments.

BRIMFIELD (IN THE COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE).

Powars's, eighteen miles from Spencer. This inn is situate at the foot of the Western Mountains. On this stage we have passed through Brookfield and Western. The former is a large and pleasant town, of several parishes, once the seat of Indian wars. The road is hilly and rocky, until we reach the upper meeting-house, where it suddenly alters to a level, without any stones. In Western, near two bridges, the road directly forward leads to Northampton, thirty miles distant, while the stage road to this place turns short to the left, a few rods from the bridge. After passing a burial-ground, it ascends the Western Mountains, a ridge that intersects the State, and terminates in Connecticut. This pass is about five and one-half miles over; and we were an hour and a half in crossing it. In some places it is a solid mass of rock. One can scarcely believe this has been the main road to Springfield from time immemorial. The upper country, however, cannot be attained in any better direction. Powars's, in Brimfield, is not a stage inn. It was late, and we had no choice. Our repast was

various: cold meat, corn, baked apples, wild honey, eggs, cheese, &c. The room in which we dined recalled Dr. Goldsmith's description. There was "the bed by night, the chest of drawers by day"; and among its decorations were an "Elegy on a late Hurricane," and "Handsome Harry, or the Deceitful Young Man." The good dame of the house talked much and loud. The quaint manner in which she called "E-li! E-li! E-li!" her son, amused us not a little. Some new cheeses appeared to be inlaid with sprigs and flowers. I asked the landlady how it was done. She said, "The little witch of a girl brought the leaves from the garden, and when the cheese was soft pressed them in." The effect was pleasing, and to me new: the good woman, it seems, thought otherwise.

WILBRAHAM.

Bliss's, ten miles from Powars's. *Monday evening.* This house has a pleasant aspect. It is situated on the side of a mountain, out of the main road, on a cross one, that leads to Somers in Connecticut. We are directed to it as a place of good accommodation, though not the stage inn. Soon after leaving Brimfield, we passed a small bridge, over the Chickapee. This river is here of some width. We had passed it twice in Brookfield, where it is an inconsiderable stream. Here it divides the towns of Brookfield and Palmer, both in Hampshire County. The road now runs parallel with the river along the valley, presenting the most romantic scenery. Cottages and cultivation intermingled with rude mountain scenery. Whoever has read Goldsmith's "Traveller," will here be reminded of his description of Switzerland: and the attachment of the peasantry to their native soil may be as proverbial; for —

"Even those hills that round their mansions rise,
Enhance the bliss their scanty fund supplies;
And the loud torrent, and the whirlwind's roar,
But bind them to their native mountains more."

The road continues along the valley, surrounded on either hand by mountains, that now take the name of Wilbraham; and we pass the Chickapee again on a bridge in Palmer. This river, which rises, I suppose, in Worcester County, runs a south-westerly course along these valleys, and loses its name in the Connecticut, above Springfield. We passed the evening very socially at Wilbraham. Mr. Bliss gave us much information relating to this part of the country. The room in which we were entertained was adorned with prints engraved by Doolittle, of New Haven. "The Battle of Lexington," "Concord Bridge," and other leading events of the American war, were the

subject of these pictures. Thomson's "Seasons" was on the table: it belonged to the young woman who waited on us at tea. She wore a crape cushion: the first I have noticed in all the way from Boston. The chimney-piece and tables were fancifully decorated with flowers and shrubbery: and I observed many traits of improved taste, very pleasant to meet amidst the wild scenes of Wilbraham Mountains.

SPRINGFIELD.

September 1. — Parsons's, ten miles from Wilbraham. Very cool morning; a frost last night: the buckwheat supposed to be injured by it. Breakfast at this place. The road hither is not unlike that from Plymouth to Plimpton, a continued pine plain, without fence. Pass the Magazine, a long brick building, remarkable for the defence made before it in 1787, by General Shepard. Further on, are two large public stores for arms, and a number of barracks, &c. The meanest houses we have passed this stage are neatly underpinned with Connecticut stone. The Magazine appeared thus as I passed it.

[In the original is a neatly executed drawing.]

Springfield is a pleasant town of some extent, on the east bank of the river Connecticut. It has a handsome meeting-house, painted, and furnished with a clock and electrical rod; a small court-house; several well-furnished shops: the hair-dresser's is one of them. I called on the Rev. Mr. Howard, who was very civil, and requested me to visit him on my return. Our stay was short here; and the morning fog from the river prevented a general view of the place. It is level, and a continued street along the river of great length. The river is eighty rods wide here, and ten feet deep in the midst. There are marks of great freshets on the trees, when it rises twenty feet.

WINDSOR (CONNECTICUT).

Picket's Inn, eighteen miles from Springfield. The ferry which we crossed at Springfield is very commodious. Several ladies came over with us, and their carriage entered and left the boat without untackling. The road now led along through West Springfield, by the banks of the river. Crossed a bridge in this town over the Agawam, and ascend a hill, from which there is an extensive view of the mountains in East Hampton and Hadley, fifteen and thirty miles distant; and further, a mountain in Deerfield, as I am told, fifty miles distant from this hill. About six miles from the ferry we enter the State of Connecticut in Suffield, and soon perceive a difference in many respects. The roads

are six rods in width, bordered by a slab fence. The houses have, generally, porticos; generally painted. Suffield has a church and a meeting-house, decorated with the handsomest steeple between this place and Boston. Begin to see quarries of red stone: the waters of the brooks have the tinge of red. Indexes are at convenient distances on this stage. Between Suffield and Windsor there is a long tract of pine woods, through which the road leads; a growth of wood not very common in this region, I believe. Dine at Windsor. While at dinner a chariot passes from the westward. There is not so much travelling as I expected here. Between Worcester and Springfield, a distance of fifty-two miles, met only one wagon.

WETHERSFIELD.

Tuesday evening.—Wright's, fourteen miles from Windsor, and four from Hartford, which we passed through without alighting. Windsor is the oldest town in the State. It was here that Captain William Holmes landed from Plymouth, 1633; and there is a place yet called Plymouth Point. Hartford is built chiefly on one street, a mile or more in length. Many of the houses are brick. The tide flows here, near forty miles from the sea. It has a state-house, and two meeting-houses, and many busy mill-seats. The streets, which are of red earth, are raised in the turnpike manner. When it rains, a red mud covers the shoes and boots of the passengers. We have not yet seen any stone-wall in this State. Virginia fence, so termed, is very common. The road is rather good than otherwise, all the distance from Springfield to this place, inclining to sand here. Their orchards make a fine appearance. Wheat is much cultivated; and, though they raise excellent corn, their household bread is universally of wheat. The style of building varies somewhat from that of the Bay State, as they term Massachusetts. Beside the front door, their houses have a door on the end near the front corner, which looks awkward. Porticos are universal. The windows have steel springs. Large halls are generally attached to the principal inns. At Wethersfield, onions are much cultivated, of which we were apprised at some distance. It has a noble brick meeting-house,—which, with its elegant spire, is built on the model of the North Church in Boston,—a fine clock, and a deep-toned bell, and many handsome houses on a spacious and busy street. We saw that of the late Mr. Beadle, which is shut, with its shop, none being willing to occupy it.* We met the stage from Fairfield near Hartford, and many carriages of ladies and gentlemen returning to town. The gypsy hat and the jaunty air bespeak the neighborhood

* See p. 163.—Eds.

of city fashions and manners. At Wethersfield the floors are sanded, which I have not noticed since leaving Cambridge. Visit a goldsmith's shop here, who is also a druggist and clockmaker. A repeating clock has a curious device on the face, which represents Adam and Eve in a circle. A serpent forms a part of the circumference, and, by internal movements, moves around, incessantly tempting. In coming to this place, ascend a high hill in Windsor, which opened a view of a chain of mountains called Windsor Goshen, running east and west, on the east side of the river, being, I suppose, in East Windsor and Goshen. And, before entering the line of Hartford, passed the Hanging Bridge; so called, from its construction.

WALLINGFORD.

Wednesday noon, September 2. — Keyes's inn, nineteen miles from Wethersfield. Retarded by showers this morning. Have passed through Berlin, and the pleasant and fertile village of Worthington here called a Society. The road led along under mountains. Villagers were making cider: we took some at the press, from their beechen bowl. The road has been very rough, but the views of cultivation pleasant. At this inn we are shown glass mugs and bottles, which are made at East Hartford: price of the former 1s. 3d.; the latter 6d. The color is quite green.

NEW HAVEN.

Smith's coffee-house, seventeen miles from Wallingford. After leaving Keyes's, we travelled on a level, sandy plain, — a barren heath of some length, — on which is situated a Separatists' meeting-house, in poor plight. See much Virginia fence this stage. Pass through North Haven, the lightest soil we have yet seen in this State. See many locust-trees, which do not appear injured by the worm. Farmers sowing wheat all along this distance. Arrived at New Haven in the evening, which is situate on the Sound, on a plain, surrounded by rude mountains. This inn is opposite the Green, on which are a state-house, of brick, three meeting-houses, the college, and chapel, all very near. Their several spires give it a city aspect. It has also much of a rural appearance, by reason of many trees. The streets are rather sandy. The harbor of New Haven is shoal; the principal wharf is nearly as long as Boston Pier, yet much narrower. There is also an island wharf for large vessels. The seat of Mr. Edwards appears to much advantage, as we enter the town from the eastward.

Thursday, September 3. — Visit the City Assembly Room, where are exhibited natural curiosities from Africa and Brazil; are shown the ourang-outang, or man of the woods, three feet five inches in height; the buffalo, of the size of a bull; the baboon; the sloth; and various monkeys; the crocodile; and many serpents of tropical climes; the tiger cat, of Brazil, alive in a cage; a great variety of beautiful birds, among them the gold crown, of Brazil, of unrivalled plumage. We find some difficulty in making change in this place. Coppers pass at six the penny. Even those graced with the legend "Auctori Conn." are included. Feel chagrined that old Massachusetts, with his bow and arrow, should be undervalued. New York regulates their trade. The crown passes there, and here now, at 6s. 9d. All along as we travel, the usual question at the taverns is, "From Boston: going to York, I suppose?" The appellation New York is not used here.

Thursday noon, September 3. — Leave this place in the forenoon; and, at two miles' distance, from an eminence, have a pleasing view of it, seated apparently under the mountains. Long Island also appears in view. Fall in company with Mr. Beers, postmaster of New Haven, and ride with him to Milford. Passed through a part of West Haven.

MILFORD.

This place is seated on the Sound, and is divided from Stratford by the Housatonic, a river which rises in Berkshire County (Massachusetts). Here is a meeting-house of three stories, a smaller one, and a church, all on one continued street. We cross the Housatonic, a mile from its mouth, to Stratford. The river is here eighty-two rods wide, and the channel is four fathoms deep. It is navigable to Derby, ten miles above, for vessels of burden. There is considerable tide here; and this ferry is at times a dangerous passage, from its contiguity to the sea.

STRATFORD

Is two miles from the ferry; a very handsome town, also on the Sound. Benjamin's inn, at which we dined, is fifteen miles from New Haven, and eight from Fairfield. In the afternoon, proceed to Newfield (since Bridgeport). Stop at Mr. Young's, a merchant, in that very pleasant and flourishing village, and are kindly entertained. Arrive at Fairfield in the evening, the term of our journey; distant from Boston, by the route we travelled, one hundred and ninety-four miles, and from Plymouth, *via* Boston, two hundred and thirty-six. Lodge at the Sun Tavern, — the stage inn, kept by Mr. Penfield. Met Mr. Gershom Burr between Newfield and Fairfield.

FAIRFIELD.

Friday, September 4. — Introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Burr, Rev. Mr. Eliot, Hon. Mr. Sturges, and others; and here meet Mr. Capers, his younger brother Gabriel, and Mr. Townsend, of Beaufort, S.C.; Mrs. Burr and her daughters, our former acquaintance. This afternoon there is an annual party to the "Pines," on the sea-shore, opposite Long Island. The term Pines is used by way of distinction, these being almost the only trees of that growth in this place. It was a "Feast of Shells." The clams are brought from Long Island, and roasted in the sand. Age and youth of either sex were of the party, which was very numerous, festive, novel, and agreeable, and closed with a ball in the evening. The Boston stage arrives this evening, and we see the "Centinel" of Wednesday.

Saturday, September 5. — Ride to Mill River, the western extreme of Fairfield, two miles. At this inlet there are bolting mills, several wharves, on which I notice large piles of Egg Harbor shingle. Many of the houses in Fairfield are covered with these. The courses, being laid twelve inches distant, have an unpleasing appearance, resembling boards. Oak floors and staircases are also common. Cedar, I believe, is not indigenous here, as the rails around the enclosures are of chestnut. The soil is excellent. There are few hills — none of magnitude, nearer than Greenfield — from which a general view can be seen. On our return take tea with Mr. Sturges, who is a member of Congress and pass the evening at Mr. Burr's.

Sunday, September 6. — Attend meeting in the morning at Rev. Mr. Eliot's, who preached from Heb. iv. 16: "Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace." In the intermission visited the burial-ground, where are some monuments of Connecticut marble. Dine at Penfield's; and in the afternoon attend the church service in the court-house. The Rev. Mr. Sayre, late of Newport, read the service with solemnity and grace, and preached from 1 Cor. i. 18: "For the preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness." His society is small and scattered. There are several in this section of the State. Mr. Eliot's meeting-house is yet unfinished; and the court-house scarcely merits the name, being a temporary building. Fairfield, it is well known, was once a beautiful place. The public buildings, as well as many elegant private dwellings, were burnt during the Revolution; and men of ample estate yet reside in very humble abodes. Take tea at Mr. Burr's, whose residence is one of these. His garden shows the cellar of his former mansion, over which some

venerable elms spread their foliage. Introduced to 'Squire Rowland in the evening, who has visited Plymouth in former days. A satirical poem has just been published at New York, by a Mr. Church (a candidate for office) — called the "Dangerous Vice"; in allusion, it is supposed, to eminent public characters. It discovers malignancy, but has many vigorous lines. Mr. Rowland has read it, and quotes with emphasis these:—

"Gods! how they'd stare! should fickle Fortune drop
These mushroom lordlings, where she picked them up!"

Mr. C., the author, is understood in this passage to allude to General Knox, who perhaps did not patronize him. The General cannot be injured by such darts as these; they fall harmless. The title, it is thought, alludes to the Vice-President. Visit the singing-school this evening.

Monday, September 7.—Make an excursion, with Mrs. Burr, to Greenfield Hill, the residence of the Rev. Dr. Dwight, four miles distant. Dr. D.'s residence commands a beautiful and extensive view of Long Island. His mansion is neat, and his gardens well cultivated. He is very social. His presence is commanding. A habit of winking denotes a weakness of the eyes. His rooms are ornamented with paintings from the pencil of Mr. Dunlap, his brother-in-law. Some of the subjects are from his "Conquest of Canaan." One represents "Irak and Selima," from the Third Book, line 135, &c.:—

"O'er northern plains serene the lovers stray,
And various converse charms their easy way."

The figure of Irak is well delineated. Selima not so well. There are portraits also of Dr. Dwight and Mrs. Dwight, who treated us very civilly. Dine at Mr. Bradley's, at Greenfield, with our friends. This gentleman is a farmer of opulence, and gives us the cordial welcome of abundance. Also visit his son, Mr. S. Bradley. Here are family portraits, lately done by Earle, who has painted many in this part of the country. Greenfield is pleasantly situated; has a meeting-house and an academy, of which Dr. Dwight is the preceptor; and the place is the subject of one of his poems. I suppose it to be a parish of Fairfield. Pass the afternoon at the Rev. Mr. Eliot's, who lives two miles from town. Hence we see the sand cliffs of Long Island, eighteen miles distant. Columns of smoke arise along its view this day, and awakens the idea of the Indian fires of former times, when Montog and Manhattan and Mohegan visited one another. Here we met Rev. Mr. Willis, of Kingston, who had come hither to attend the Commencement at New Haven, this week, on the 9th.

Tuesday, September 8. — Stages depart at four o'clock this morning for the eastward; and at nine a coach and phaeton arrive, being the family of the Hon. Mr. Dalton, a senator of the United States from Massachusetts, who breakfast at this place. The newspapers of this week announce the arrival of the French fleet at Boston, the 3d inst. At the distance of near two hundred miles, we receive the "Centinel" the third day of publication. Mr. Burr is the postmaster, and is the centre of intelligence. Many of the clergy pass by this day, going to Commencement. Dine with Mrs. Burr this day, with her children; and Mr. C. learns me the game of backgammon in the afternoon.

Wednesday, September 9. — Our friends dine with us at Penfield's, being Commencement. In the afternoon, Mr. Wm. H. Capers to Miss A. Burr, and Mr. B. H. to Miss E. D. Burr, were married at Mr. Burr's, by the Rev. Andrew Eliot. The guests were numerous. I waited on Miss A. Sturges. Mr. Burr and Mrs. Forgue, relict of a Dr. Forgue, step a minuet, &c., &c.

Thursday, September 10. — Visits are made. Become acquainted with Mr. Judson and Dr. Hull, Captain Smedley, &c., &c. Dine at Mr. Burr's; and all the party go to Newfield in the afternoon, four miles hence. Go in the stage. It was quite a cavalcade and procession. Take tea at Mr. Young's; and, in the evening, Mr. G. Burr was married to Miss Susan Young of that place, by Mr. Eliot. A Mrs. Clark, an English lady, sung, accompanied by her husband, on the violin. Danced with Miss Hubbell. Mr. Young has an elegant house at Newfield, which was begun and completed in sixty-two days. It is finished in a style of much taste, stands near the shore, and commands a very picturesque view across the harbor. There is a bridge of some length between this place and town. It is a city in miniature. Streets, docks, and trades denote its future character of commercial importance.

Friday, September 11. — Much visiting and festivity, and not much journalizing. Mr. Burr, an intelligent man, lodges at Penfield's. He is engaged in the linen manufacture at New Haven, of which he gives me some account. Western and eastern stages arrive. Only one passenger in each: somewhat singular, on this great road.

Saturday, September 12. — Visit Newfield with a numerous party, and take a sketch of the place from Mr. Young's house. Have fine melons, &c., &c., here. On our return find Judge Hobart and lady have arrived from New York, with whom we dine at Mr. Burr's. Judge H. is singularly tall in person, being six feet four inches; grave in air, plain in dress. Mrs. H. is small and delicate, — her

voice is extremely weak, — and is probably an habitual invalid ; quite the lady in her manners. The Judge gave us an account of the porpoise fishery at Sagg Harbor, Long Island, which I will attempt to state. They are caught in seines of half a mile in width, supported by boats, connected with ropes. These seines are made of ten-thread ratline, and cost, as he stated, £4,000 currency. They are hauled to the shore by a windlass, when forty or more porpoises are drawn in averaging from five to six and seven gallons of oil each. Their skins are said to be worth 6s. each.

Sunday, September 13. — Two English gentlemen are at Penfield's this morning, from Dominica, *via* Boston and Newport. Attend public worship at Mr. Eliot's meeting, who preaches from John iii. 36 : "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life : and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life." In the afternoon, from Rom. v. 10 : "For if, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son ; much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life." At the close of the service an anthem was sung from Psalm xxvi. ; intended, without doubt, as a mark of respect to the events of the past week. Take tea at Mr. Burr's.

Monday, September 14. — In the morning go to Mill River with Mr. and Mrs. Capers, where we are to embark for New York, on a visit. Take passage with Captain Thorp, in the "Lady of Fairfield." Other passengers are Miss Sherwood and Mr. Pomeroy, of Greenfield, Mr. Sherwood, and Mr. Platt, a youth of the city. Embark at nine o'clock, wind N.N.E., and soon leave several vessels far behind. Speak a schooner from Casco Bay, with fish, going our course. Becalmed at noon.

LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Pass by Norwalk, Stamford, Horseneck, or Greenwich, and Rye, which is the first town in New York State, on the eastern side. The views sailing up the Sound are pleasing. The shore approaching, as we proceed, brings a succession of picturesque objects in view, of which I take pencil sketches. Becalmed at sunset, off Sands's Point, thirty-eight miles from Fairfield ; and at nine o'clock come to, under Hart's Island.

September 15. — Heave up at three in the morning, with the tide in our favor, but calm. Double many points, and at nine o'clock pass Hell Gate, with New York Island on our right, and Blackfield's Island on the left. This is called the West Passage. It is said the bed of the river here is rock, which renders anchoring hazardous. As it was calm, we were obliged to row. It rained at this time, and the

whirlpools were to be seen which mark the places of danger. This passage is about half a mile, and ten from the city, which appears in view after doubling Kyler's Hook; also the village of Brooklyn, on Long Island opposite. The banks of York Island have here a wild and grotesque appearance. Seats and summer-houses appear among the rocks, almost hanging over us. We pass timber and mast yards at the east end of the city, which here resembles the north part of Boston around Winnisimmet and Copp's Hill. The prospect of the city presents but few spires. We landed at Burling's Slip, and quartered at Mrs. Vandervoort's, No. 28, Maiden Lane, where we dined. The company are Mr. Robert Greenleaf, a youth of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Dickason of Bermuda, and Miss D. Vandervoort.

NEW YORK.

September 15. — A coat-of-arms hung in the parlor of Mrs. Vandervoort, bearing the name of Ledyard, which she told me was her former name; and that the traveller was her nephew. A beautiful, unfinished picture of one of her children hung in my chamber, which she said was painted by a Mr. Wright, a son of the celebrated Mrs. Wright. Mrs. Dickason was a lively woman; repeated poetry, and gave me some anecdotes of Miss Helen Maria Williams, the poetess. She said she was addressed by a Mr. Riddle, of Bermuda, whose death in early years had given occasion to some of her admired compositions. Visit the Fly Market and other parts of the city in the afternoon with Mr. Capers, and call at Mr. Rogers's, where we meet Dr. Dwight and a Mr. Lyde, who I believe was an absentee and a native of Boston, and who makes many inquiries respecting Colonel Watson and Mr. I. Lothrop, of Plymouth, with whom he was formerly acquainted. Saw a beautiful engraving of the "Nativity," at Mr. Rogers's. The streets are bordered by convenient brick walks. Meet Dr. Bard, a very polite man, physician to the President. Begs us to call at his house: is extremely civil. Visit the Federal Hall, where I meet Mr. Partridge, member of Congress from Massachusetts, who told me I was the first person he had ever seen from his district. Engage to breakfast with him to-morrow. Take tea at Judge Hobart's. All the tea-water used in this city is brought from the tea-water pump, some distance, in cars, and is sold at two coppers the pail. The wheels of these are broad and unshod, as well as the trucks, on account of the pavement. The city is lighted; and as I pass along, see whole families sitting in the Dutch stoops at the doors, a mode of building now obsolete. Our party this

evening at Mrs. Vandervoort's are Miss Ledyard, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Walker, Mr. Dickason and lady.

September 16. — Breakfast with Mr. Partridge, at Mrs. Loring's, Broadway. Mr. Ames and Mr. J. Williams, of Boston, are here. Mr. Lear, the secretary, called on Mr. P., respecting appointment at Rehoboth, Mass. Opposite the parlor is a view of the North River, and the village of Bergen, on the Jersey shore. In front is the Bowery. The Bowery, or Bowling Green, is an oval plat, enclosed with a railing of iron. The pedestal on which formerly stood the statue of the king, is in the centre, on which now stands the ship carried in procession when the Constitution was adopted. Broadway is very wide; and its four-story buildings superb. At the end, on the harbor, is the fort, which is to be the site of the future government house. At the north end is St. Paul's Chapel, in front of which is Montgomery's monument. Near it are the college, poor-house, Bridewell, and the jail. The new Trinity Church is now building on this street, which will have a spire two hundred feet from the pavement: is twenty-five higher than any other in the city. In the graveyard are many wooden monuments, — erected during the war, when stone could not be procured, — painted white, with black letters.

September 17. — Visit Federal Hall, situate at the head of Broad Street, in the front of which the President lately took the inaugural oath, and where the Congress sits. The vestibule is lighted from above, the floor of which is flagstone. Visit the gallery. Prayers performing. The members sit in semicircles, covered; uncovered when speaking. Mr. Lear is announced, and delivers a message. The debates appear to be desultory this morning, and unimportant. Meet Mr. John Fenno in the gallery, who designates all the members as they sit. He is taking their debates for publication, and is glad to see me, though unknown, because I came from Massachusetts. Meet with Mr. Lyde again this morning. Says he has been absent from Boston fifteen years; is strongly attached to it, yet prefers New York for business. Says it is as two to one in this respect: that he leases a house for £185 currency; and every thing is in that proportion. Is very civil. Purchase some fruit in the market. Coppers pass at twenty-four the shilling. Only the Jersey coinage are current in the market, where are melons, peaches, and other fruits, superior, I think, to those of Boston. Visit the theatre this evening, in John Street, with the ladies of Maiden Lane. The exterior of the theatre is ordinary, but handsome within. Mr. Henry's "Old American Company" are the performers. "The Father, or American Shandyism," written

by Mr. Dunlap, the painter, was performed. The "Taming of the Shrew" was the afterpiece. Mr. Wignell, one of the actors, was much applauded. Mr. Henry spoke the epilogue. This being my *débüt* at dramatic representations, was not a little gratified.

September 18. — Repair to the gallery of Congress this morning. Prayers offered by Dr. Prevost. Only thirteen members present. The House were engaged by private petitions. The question of Permanent Residence was taken up: and it was proposed to fix the future seat of government on the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania. On the amendment, "or in Maryland," an animated debate ensued. Messrs. Stone, Lee, Jackson, Page, Madison, Gale, for the amendment. Hartley, Clymer, Ames, Sherman, against it. On a division there was a tie, twenty-seven and twenty-seven. The Speaker, Muhlenburg (of Pennsylvania), was against the amendment. The salary of the judges was taken up this day. Mr. Goodhue moved that \$4,500 for the chief justice be struck out, and \$3,000 inserted: supported by Judge Livermore (New Hampshire), Mr. Ames, Mr. White, Gerry, and S——; opposed by Smith (South Carolina); Lawrence (New York); Benson, (New York); Vining (Delaware.) Finally passed at \$3,500; associates, \$3,000. District judges, under consideration. Judge Livermore moved that \$800 be struck out, and \$500 be inserted for Maine. Mr. Madison proposed to equalize them; overruled. A reduction made in every instance. In the course of these debates, Mr. Ames observed, on the subject of the chief-justice salary, that he thought \$1,500 would command the first legal abilities in New England. He therefore thought \$3,000 an ample compensation; that the integrity of the judge was not secured by the quantum of compensation, but by a habit of right action; that it was often the case, that men politically bad made very good judges, &c., &c. Some other business of less moment occurred this day. Mr. Goodhue called for the report of the committee on the value of the rouble of Russia. A petition of Mr. Rumsey, on improvements in hydrostatics, was read; and of the Rev. Mr. Stoy,* of Pennsylvania, on a nostrum for the cure of the hydrophobia. A general smile. Mr. Boudinot, of New Jersey, was in the chair. Visit the bookstore of Hugh Gaine, and buy "Nisi Prius" for my brother. Call on Mr. Dunlap, where we meet Dr. Dwight again. See some fine drawings in India ink, and paintings from Orlando Furioso; and a sketch of the "Inauguration of the President," on a scale of twelve by eight feet; the "Choice of Hercules"; the "Youth rescued from a Shark," &c., &c. Mr. Dunlap

* Probably Hoy. See Journal of the House under this date. — Eds.

has studied with the celebrated Mr. West, and is a man of genius in the arts of poetry and painting. Meet with Mr. Woolsey here. Take tea at Mrs. Loring's, with Mr. Partridge, Ames, and Colonel Leonard, who arrived this morning, to increase the vote on the question of permanent residence, I suppose. Judge Hobart arrived this day from Fairfield. We called on him, who treated us with Blue Point oysters from the shell, and excellent Madeira. As we return home, the stillness of this great and busy city is very impressive. In the course of this day I visited Mr. Decker's balloon, in which he advertises to ascend on Wednesday next. The car is completed. It has cost £100; and it makes a beautiful appearance.

Saturday, September 19.—Embark on board the "Lady of Fairfield" on our return. As we passed through the Fly Market before five o'clock, the marketmen and Dutch women were arranged at their stands. Leave Burling's Slip with the wind at N.N.W.; and as we are wafted along the East River, meet the market boats from Long Island, plying across in rapid succession, loaded with bounties. The wind hauls N.E. Lay our course along the Narrows. The "Pot and Pan" of Hell Gate foam and hiss as we pass; and two vessels get on shore. Pass the North Channel, and tack frequently in confined waters. The sun arises, and illumines the seats along the island; and we come to under Frog's Point, which makes out from East Chester, twenty miles from New York. Take the bonnet from the jib, reef the mainsail, and at nine o'clock heave up; pass Hart Island and Sands's Point, when we are in the Sound, with a tumbling sea. Far as the view extends, many vessels are tacking from shore to shore, while others pass us with pleasant gales.

LONG ISLAND SOUND.

We keep the Long Island shore, and find ourselves in Hempstead Bay, celebrated as the resort of the British fleets during the late war. Eaton's Neck forms an imposing aspect. A well was dug here, of great depth, by the British, to procure water, we are told. At sunset come to under Norwalk Islands, on the northern shore; and pass the night six leagues from Fairfield.

Sunday, September 20.—Heave up at four o'clock; wind at N.W. We get within two miles of Mill River, and are becalmed. A bar extends from Sasco, to McKensie Point. While detained here take a view of Mill River Village. The passage in is very narrow. The tide is rapid; and we are carried into the ware, and on to the marsh. The passages back and forth is nine shillings. Arrive at the Sign of

the Sun, in Fairfield, at twelve o'clock. Dine at Mr. Burr's, and prepare to return to Plymouth. Meet with Mr. Pepping (and Mr. Waldron), who gives me an account of his visit to Plymouth. Appears to be much gratified with it; and is passing through this place on his way to South Carolina.

Monday, September 21. — Take leave of Fairfield. Dine at Newfield. At Stratford there is a duck manufactory. See many looms as I pass. Horse races are held here on a fine level road of great length. Meet the stage, and the top covered with handboxes. Farmers topping corn, expecting the equinox storm. Coppers seventy-two the shilling at the ferry.

NEW HAVEN.

Lodge at Smith's coffee-house. Marshes surround this place, and mosquitos abound. Take a sketch of the public buildings. Meet with Mr. Blodget here.

NORTH HAVEN.

September 22. — Ives's, seven miles from New Haven. Breakfast here. A stage inn: not very good. The road is pleasant to travel.

MIDDLETOWN.

Bigelow's; twenty miles from North Haven. Have passed through Wallingford and Durham to this place. In the former there are two meeting-houses and a church; many shops. Durham is mountainous; rough roads, and narrower than is usual in this State. Abundance of apples. Between these places inquired the way of a traveller. "La!" says he, "you must turn down by Captain Day's; and then, d'you see, when you come to Captain Atwater's, turn to the left." On my telling him I knew neither of those persons, he expressed great surprise. Meet but very few travellers in this populous region and pleasant month. Dine at Bigelow's. Middletown is a charming place; both busy and rural; west side of the Connecticut River. Here are twelve sail of vessels that trade to the West Indies, and some to Europe; and ten feet water at the wharves. The place is laid out in squares. A Mr. Mortimer has an elegant seat near the river, ornamented by a double row of button-wood trees, here called "the mall." Dine in this place, — the road beyond it is on the shore of the river for two miles, — and pass two gates. It was calm, and the inverted view of the opposite shores beautiful beyond description.

ROCKY HILL,

A pleasant village between Middletown and Wethersfield, situate on the river. All these places have navigation. The latter place has been described before.

HARTFORD.

Bull's coffee-house; fifteen miles from Middletown. This is a celebrated inn. It is noisy; but there is the best attendance. Stages daily arriving and departing. Opposite is the State House, a wooden edifice. The Assembly sits alternately, I suppose, here and at New Haven. I believe there is not much navigation above this. Much business centres here; and there are many well-furnished shops and stores, and various manufactures; and perhaps two printing-offices. Pass the night here. I shall detail an appendage to the table. The toast was brought on in a pewter dish, with a double bottom; between, the space was supplied with hot water, by an aperture. Travellers see many rare and new things.

EAST HARTFORD.

September 23. — Woodbridge's; ten miles from the city. Crossed the ferry this morning in a very convenient boat. The fare, two-pence. Meet loads of coal, which pass over the ferry. Fall in company with a woman on horseback. I thought she had a Plymouth countenance. She asked me where I was from: when she informed me her name was Holmes; that her father, Samuel Holmes, came from Plymouth, and now lived at New London; her grandfather was Elisha Holmes; that her present name was Williams; lived at Westfield; and was going to New London to see her friends. Stopped to see the glass works in this place, superintended by a foreigner, who gave me a crucible made here. Take specimens of kelp and sand used here. The works are now out of repair. This town appears thinly settled: soil light and sandy; much woods. Breakfast here.

LEBANON-CRANK.

Hill's; sixteen miles from East Hartford. Have passed through Bolton and part of Andover in coming hither. The chimneys in the latter place universally of stone. This is a mountainous district. Roads are rough, narrow, and obscure. Cultivated settlements, however, are frequent. Ride in company with a traveller from the Grand

Isle, on Lake Champlain. Governor Trumbull's ancestral seat is in this town; not on this road. Dine at Hill's, on roast pig.

SCOTLAND-SOCIETY (IN WINDHAM).

Ripley's; ten miles from Lebanon-crank. Five back I passed a bridge over the Shetucket, a river which rises in Brimfield, Mass.; which, after winding among these mountains, in Windham, joins the Thames, at Norwich, sixteen miles hence, and passes on to the Sound, at New London. The road through Windham runs east and west. The town is in a valley; has a court-house and prison, and a very large school-house, with a lofty spire. Scotland village is four miles from the court-house, also in a valley. Mr. Ripley, the innkeeper, is a descendant of one of that name from Hingham, and brother to the Rev. Mr. Ripley, of Green's Farms, near Fairfield; is related to the Bradfords about Plymouth. This stage has been over rugged mountains. Lodge at this place. The tavern is on a hill, which overlooks the village.

VOLUNTOWN.

September 24. — Dickson's. The frontier town of Connecticut; adjoins Rhode Island. Fourteen miles from Scotland-Society. Have passed through Westminster (society), Canterbury, and Plainfield, over a rude and unequal country. Stone walls again appear. A morning prospect from a hill in Westminster Society presented phenomena to me novel. The sun was rising, while the vapors of the night rested in the valleys, which appeared like a vast lake, interspersed with islands. The risen day soon dissipated these vapors, when were successively exhibited forests, spires, cottages, and cultivation. Pass a long bridge in Canterbury, over the Quinebaug, a river which rises in Uxbridge and Woodstock; divides Canterbury and Plainfield, and joins the Shetucket in Norwich, when both swell the waters of the Thames. Some boys were assembled on the bridge in contention: the subject of dispute was a musquash trap. Nations have disputed for the furs of Nootka, objects comparatively not more important; and boys are the germ of nations. Not any mile-stones since I left Lebanon. Breakfast at Dickson's. Coppers pass at forty-eight the shilling, to those going east, as they pass thus at Providence. This is the inn which has been celebrated by the Marquis Chastellux, in his "Travels." I could embellish too; for at the moment of my departure the girl overset and broke all the tea-equipage.

SCITUATE, R.I.

Manchester's; thirteen miles from Voluntown. Enter this State at Coventry, near a log bridge, three miles from Voluntown. Also pass through a part of Foster, a new township. The militia of Scituate were paraded on the border of a grove, into which they fired by platoons. The reverberation of the sound was like cannon, which I supposed it to be. All the matrons and children of the country were assembled in their best attire. This part of the State is thinly inhabited, and the buildings are ordinary. A Baptist meeting-house in Coventry, and another in this place, are without glass or doors. There is something savage and wild in the appearance of every thing in these back towns. The road from Hartford to Providence is in a direction nearly east and west. From Bolton, fifty miles hence, it is a continued tract of ridges of very high ground. These ridges pervade the country, while the rivers and streams, in various directions, find a passage to the Sound, or Narraganset Bay. Dine at Scituate. A dispute or argument occurred here between a Connecticut man and a Rhode Islander, on the moral and religious character of their respective States. The latter observed, that "there may be more religion in Connecticut, but there was more honest men in Rhode Island!"

PROVIDENCE.

Dexter's; twelve miles from Scituate. Arrived here this afternoon. The last stage the road bounds Johnson on the north, and Cranston on the south, except the last four miles, being in Johnson. Pawtuxet River rises in Scituate, Coventry, and Foster, and falls into Narraganset Bay below Providence. The elegant spire of the Baptist meeting [house], in Providence, is conspicuous many miles. The soil is light and sandy in the western suburbs of Providence. Lodge at this place.

September 25. — Visit the stone-ware manufactory. The apparatus for moulding it is simple. Two wooden wheels, placed horizontally, and a few wooden tools, in the manner of a pottery, are all. The ware was annealing in a kiln, in which Lisbon salt was occasionally thrown. Two ranges of holes are on the top; I suppose for this purpose. The clay is procured from New Jersey. Leave this place in the forenoon, by the lower ferry on Seaconk River, to Rehoboth, in Massachusetts. The river is here seventy rods wide. The channel is crooked, but very deep here, perhaps twenty-five feet. Pawtucket Falls are three or four miles above. The general name of the river is

the Narraganset. It rises in Worcester County, Massachusetts. Ships of great burden, 800 tons, and more, are built at Providence, thirty miles from the ocean. Ride five miles in Rehoboth. Pass a part of Barrington, R.I., and cross the ferry to Warren, on Palmer's or Swansey River, which is here forty rods wide, and thirteen feet depth at low water in the channel. Its sources are in Rehoboth and Swansey.

BRISTOL.

Mount Hope, Governor Bradford's seat. Came to this place at noon, fourteen miles from Providence. Governor Bradford returned from Newport in the afternoon. Visit in town, and see many visitors here, where I remain till —

Sunday, September 27. — Appearances of a storm. Leave Bristol on my way to Plymouth.

REHOBOTH.

Goff's; thirteen miles from Mount Hope. Six miles from Bristol on this road is the boundary of the State, near some large rocks, lying along the way, where it enters Swansey. There are many cross-roads in all directions, without indexes.

RAYNHAM, MASS.

This place is twenty-seven miles from Bristol, and twelve of them are in Rehoboth. Pass through Taunton, and come to Colonel Leonard's, in Raynham, where my brother Wendell is at school. Dine here, and attend the Rev. Mr. Fobes's meeting, who preached from John xv. 22. The ancient custom of reading the psalm by the deacon prevails here: the singing is excellent. Colonel Leonard's house is pleasantly situated near the banks of Taunton River, on a fine road, in a rural neighborhood, two miles from Taunton Green.

MIDDLEBOROUGH.

Monday, September 28. — Sprout's; twelve miles from Raynham. Came hither by Titiquet bridge, which divides Bridgewater from Middleborough. The first six miles are in Raynham, two in Bridgewater, the rest in this place. Pass another bridge on Namaskett or Middleborough River, whose source is in the Assawumpsit ponds, once the favorite residence of Massasoit. Have passed three iron works on this route. The scenery and the faces I now meet are familiar; still more so, as I pass through Plimpton, and meet the teamsters return-

ing from Plymouth, where I alighted at noon. Thus an excursion of thirty-two days has afforded as many pages —

“Of all I felt, and all I saw.”

It has been performed in the morning of life, when hope gilds our prospects with hues of gayety, when every object has the aspect of novelty.

These descriptive lines, written at a subsequent period, are subjoined as a suitable accompaniment to this journal. — S. D.

TAUNTON RIVER.*

Nature's views more beauteous seem
Than Art can show — be these my theme;
Taunton, first an humble rill,
Blithely whirls the rural mill;
Now, along the valleys slow,
Bids the dusky furnace blow;
Busy sounds incessant call;
'Tis the tripping hammer's fall;
Roaring echoes loud awakes,
Where Fall River's torrent breaks;
Annual tributes grateful bears;
Feeds a thousand nets and wares;
Picturesque, thy beauteous views,
Somerset, delight the muse;
Rural scenes, in verdure drest,
Gay, upon thy margin rest;
Berkley, Dighton, Swansey, claim
Deeper tides and wider fame;
Where thy vessel-freighted waves
Tiverton and Bristol laves;
While thy broader bosom, spread
Far reflects the mountain's head;
When thy waters, borne away,
Circle Narraganset Bay:
Swell the homage, due to thee,
NEWPORT, daughter of the SEA.

* Taunton River has several heads. The principal is at a pond in the south of Bridgewater; another is at the great ponds in the south of Middleborough, and is called Namaskett, till it joins the Taunton in Titiquet, and runs north. Two other heads are in Foxborough and Sharon or Stoughton, and run south-east to Taunton and Bridgewater. Another head is at a pond in Carver, eight miles from Plymouth; and in Carver turns a mill. It runs westerly, through Plimpton and Halifax, to the main river at Bridgewater. — NOTE BY THE AUTHOR.

My travelling expenses on this journey, going.

	£	s.	d.
Hingham, Cushing's. Supper and lodging	2	10	
Milton, Vose's. Breakfast	1	2	
Boston, Mrs. Loring's. Dinner, supper, lodging, and breakfast	7	11	
Cambridge, Bradish's. Dinner, lodging, supper.	4	6	
Weston, Flagg's. Breakfast	1	4	
Marlborough, Williams's. Dinner	1	0	
Worcester, Patch's. Supper and lodging	3	0	
Spencer, Jenk's. Breakfast	1	1	
Brimfield, Powars's. Dinner	1	2	
Wilbraham, Bliss's. Supper and lodging	2	7	
Springfield, Parsons's. Breakfast	1	4	
Windsor, Picket's. Dinner	1	6	
Ferry and hairdressing		6	
Wethersfield, Wright's. Supper, lodging, breakfast	4	4	
Wallingford, Kye's. Dinner	1	0	
New Haven, Smith's. Supper, lodging, and breakfast	4	8	
Hairdressing		9	
Curiosities	1	2	
Stratford, Benjamin's. Dinner	1	6	
Ferry		6	
Board at New York, four days	1	4	0
Two passages, @ 4s. 9d.		9	0
Mr. Penfield's bill, board, &c., at Fairfield, about nine days, and incidental expenses, — I forget it, but say, I think it was less.	3	0	0
	<u>6</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>

Travelling expenses, returning.

	s.	d.
Stratford Ferry		6
New Haven. Supper and lodging	3	9
North Haven, Ives's. Breakfast		9
Middletown, Bigelow's. Dinner	1	6
Hairdressing		7
Hartford, Bull's. Supper and lodging	4	6
East Hartford, Woodbridge's. Breakfast	1	1
Ferry at Hartford		2
Lebanon-crank, Hill's. Dinner	1	1
Scotland, Ripley's. Supper and lodging	1	10
Voluntown, Dickson's. Breakfast	1	1
Scituate, R.I., Manchester's. Dinner	1	6
Providence, Dexter's. Supper, lodging, and breakfast	5	5
Hairdresser		7
Ferry, 5d.; Kelly's Ferry, 4d.		9
Amount carried forward	£1	5s. 1d.

	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward	1	5	1
Rehoboth, Goff's. Hay			6
Middleborough. Shoeing horse	1	6	
Hay, &c.		1	0
	£1	8	1
Brought from the other side	6	16	5
	8	4	6
Other incidental charges, say	1	4	0
	£9	8	6

The President, in announcing that the business of the Annual Meeting would now be taken up, stated that the Society was favored with the presence, at this meeting, of our Corresponding Member, Professor Goldwin Smith.

The Annual Reports of the Standing Committee, the Treasurer, the Librarian, and the Cabinet-keeper, were severally presented and accepted, and referred to the Committee on the Publication of the "Proceedings."

Report of the Standing Committee, for the year 1868-69.

During the last year, the Society has lost two members, the Hon. Levi Lincoln, LL.D., and Dr. John Appleton. The memoir of the former, by the Hon. Emory Washburn, has been presented for publication. The death of Dr. Appleton was peculiarly touching, as it occurred almost immediately after his election to the Society. One Honorary Member, the Rev. H. H. Milman, D.D., and one Corresponding Member, the Hon. W. R. Staples, have died in the course of the year. We have also learned the death of seven persons on the old list of Honorary and Corresponding Members. Two Resident Members have been elected, and there are now two vacancies in the list. Two Honorary and five Corresponding Members have been added to our Association. The present number is ninety-eight Resident and ninety-six Non-resident Members.

Among the additions to the Society's possessions, the most noticeable are the bust of Mr. George Peabody, by Powers,

presented by Mr. Winthrop; and the Sewall Papers, purchased by a special subscription from members of the Society.

A new volume has been added to the "Collections." It contains the Mather Papers, the publication of which had long been desired. A new volume of "Proceedings" will appear within a few weeks.

Perhaps the most important effort of the Society during the year, considering all its bearings, was the Course of Lectures at the Lowell Institute, delivered by the following Members: the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop; the Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D.; Samuel F. Haven, Esq.; Hon. William Brigham; Hon. Emory Washburn; Hon. Charles W. Upham; O. W. Holmes, M.D.; Samuel Eliot; Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D.; Hon. Joel Parker; Rev. E. E. Hale; and George B. Emerson, Esq. The interest taken in these lectures encourages us to hope that they have strengthened the hold of the Society upon the community. They are to be published in a volume, which will probably appear early in May, and which, if generally circulated, may carry to other parts of the country the same favorable impressions that have been produced here. The associate to whom we owe the idea of these lectures has already proposed a second course, and we hope that his new plan may meet the same success as the old. The history of Massachusetts, to say nothing of other States, is rich in material, the most varied and instructive with which lecturers can desire to deal. Names, characters, events, and the working out of great principles, religious and civil, are still waiting the eye that will pierce their depths, and the pen to describe what the eye has seen.

The office of Assistant Librarian was resigned by Dr. Appleton, at the end of November, after a long and faithful service, which every member will hold in respectful remembrance. A sub-committee, charged with finding a successor, was not able to report until a few weeks since, when Mr. F. H. Hedge, Jr., was nominated, and unanimously elected by the Standing Com-

mittee. He began his labors, which we trust may prove even longer and more acceptable than his predecessor's, on the 9th of April. One of the chief necessities of the Library is the want of shelf-lists, the preparation of which has been intrusted to a sub-committee; and the work they have before them will, when executed, prove the best safeguard that can be devised for the literary collections of the Society. Other subjects connected with the Library will doubtless be brought forward in the Report of the Librarian.

The Treasurer's Report will describe the financial condition of the Society. The Standing Committee have expended some money during the year upon a new furnace, and in repair of the flues, which were found in a very unsafe state. The roof, which had become quite leaky, has been thoroughly repaired.

Such are the matters upon which it seems proper that the Standing Committee should touch in their review of the year. In transferring their charge to their successors, the Committee take leave to point out two questions as worthy of early consideration. One relates to the more general circulation of the Society's publications, the other to the improvement of the Society's building, and thereby of the Society's material resources. Both these topics have been under frequent discussion, and it is hoped that they may soon be acted upon in such a manner as to promote the welfare of the Association.

SAMUEL ELIOT, *Chairman.*

Annual Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the Society presents the following statement of its financial condition:—

GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL, 1869.

DEBITS.	
John Appleton, salary	\$666.64
George Arnold	691.63
Insurance	193.75
Incidental expenses	362.29
Amount carried forward	<u>\$1,914.31</u>

Amount brought forward	\$1,914.31
City of Boston, tax of 1868	615.00
Printing	79.00
Books	75.61
Coal	80.25
Repairs	401.95
Appleton Fund	732.18
Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund	254.31
Note of Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad	1,000.00
Accrued interest	16.00
Expended for purchase of MSS.	1,250.00
Disbursement on account of the Peabody subscription	101.00
Balance to new account	325.90
	<u>\$6,845.51</u>

CREDITS.

Balance from old account	\$70.63
Suffolk Savings Institution, rent	2,200.00
Suffolk Savings Institution, taxes	615.00
Coupons, Quincy & Palmyra Railroad	80.00
Assessments	701.00
Admissions	30.00
Sales of Society's Publications	421.25
Sundries	8.23
Copyright of sales of Life of J. Q. Adams	8.40
Hon. John A. Lowell, for Thirteen Lectures before the Lowell Institute	1,300.00
Subscription for the purchase of MSS.	1,150.00
Subscription to procure a bust of George Peabody	261.00
	<u>\$6,845.51</u>

The undersigned, who were appointed a committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society for the year ending April, 1869, have compared the vouchers with the entries, and find them correct, and the balances on the ledger as follows:—

DEBITS.

Appleton Fund	\$666.58
J. E. Thayer & Brothers, on deposit, bearing interest	1,944.00
Cash	433.56
	<u>\$3,044.14</u>

CREDITS.

General account	\$325.90
Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund	1,492.86
The Peabody Fund	1,225.38
	<u>\$3,044.14</u>

ROBERT M. MASON, }
N. THAYER, } *Committee.*

Boston, April 13, 1869.

THE APPLETON FUND.

This fund consisted of ten thousand dollars, presented to the Society, Nov. 18, 1854, by the executors of the will of the late Samuel Appleton, on the condition that its income be applied to the purchase, preservation, and publication of historical material. It was received from the executors in ten shares of manufacturing stocks. These stocks were sold in February and March, 1863; and the net proceeds, amounting to twelve thousand two hundred and three dollars, were invested in the real estate of the Society, according to the Declaration of Trust on file, and recorded in the Register of Deed's office, book 827, p. 63. Volumes three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, of the Fourth Series of the Society's "Collections," were printed from the income of this fund, and the strictly historical portions of the volumes of the "Proceedings" of the Society for 1862-63, and for 1864-65.

The volume of "Collections" issued last year was uncommonly large; and owing to this, and the increased expenses of printing, the cost of it absorbed the income for the next year.

Account ending April, 1869.

DEBITS.

John Appleton, preparing papers	\$133.36
John Wilson & Son, printing volume VIII. of Collections bal- ance	1,137.84
Benj. Bradley & Co., binding, &c.	81.28
John Wilson & Son, printing volume IX. of Collections	85.03
	<u>\$1,437.51</u>

CREDITS.

Balance of old account	\$38.75
One year's interest of the Fund	732.18
Balance due the Treasurer	666.58
	<u>\$1,437.51</u>

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL TRUST-FUND.

This fund was originally two thousand dollars, presented to the Society by Hon. David Sears, by an Instrument dated Oct. 15, 1855, and accepted Nov. 8, 1855. This provides

that the income is to be added to the principal annually between July and January, to form a new investment; but in any year before such investment, the Society may, by vote, expend the income for such purposes as may be required; or it may, by vote, expend the accumulations of the income, in whole or in part, towards the purchase or improvement of the premises belonging to the Society; "or in the purchase of works of art or desirable objects": provided, that in no case whatever "the original trust-sum be encroached upon or diminished." By vote of the Society, the sum of five hundred dollars was paid July 5, 1859, from the accumulation, in aid of paying the debt incurred by the purchase of the estate which the Society owns. No other expenditure has been made from the accumulations of this fund. On the 26th of December, 1866, the principal was increased by a subscription by Hon. David Sears and Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., each of five hundred dollars, which makes the principal of the fund three thousand dollars. The accumulation of income to Sept. 1, 1867, was \$1,238.55, making the amount on which to cast the interest from Sept. 1, 1867, \$4,238.55.

Account ending Sept. 1, 1868.

DEBITS.	
Balance to new account	\$1,492.86
	<u>\$1,492.86</u>
CREDITS.	
Balance of old account	\$1,238.55
Interest one year on \$4,238.55, to Sept. 1, 1868	254.31
	<u>\$1,492.86</u>

THE PEABODY FUND.

This fund was presented to the Society by George Peabody, Esq., in a letter dated Jan. 1, 1867, enclosing an order for \$20,000 in 10-40 Coupon Bonds, and providing that they or their proceeds shall be held by the Society as "a permanent trust-fund, of which the income shall be appropriated to the publication and illustration of their Proceedings and Memoirs, and to the preservation of their Historical Portraits." This

trust was accepted by a vote of the Society, Jan. 10, 1867. The Coupon Bonds have been exchanged for two United States 10-40 Bonds of \$10,000 each, registered in the name of the Society, dated Jan. 12, 1867, and numbered 9,904 and 9,905, with the interest payable in Boston.

The volume of "Proceedings" for 1866-67 was printed from the income of this fund, and another volume is passing through the press.

Account to April, 1869.

DEBITS.

Paid John Wilson and Son, for paper	\$262.08
Paid John Wilson and Son, for printing Proceedings	250.00
S. S. Kilburn, engraving	4.75
A. Trochler and Co., printing	9.63
Balance to new account	<u>1,225.38</u>
	<u>\$1,751.84</u>

CREDITS.

Balance of old account	\$368.72
Proceeds of Coupons of September	723.12
Proceeds of Coupons of March	<u>660.00</u>
	<u>\$1,751.84</u>

THE DOWSE FUND.

This fund, of ten thousand dollars, was presented to the Society, April, 1857, by the executors of the will of the late Thomas Dowse; and it was invested in a note signed by Edward Hyde and O. W. Watris, secured by mortgage on real estate. This note was paid on the 7th of April, 1863; and the whole fund was then invested in the real estate of the Society. The income of this fund is included in the rent received from the Suffolk Savings Bank; and the expenditure is included in salaries paid to the Assistant Librarian and to Mr. Arnold, who are employed in the care of the Dowse Library.

PROPERTY OF THE SOCIETY.

The Estate on Tremont Street.—The Society purchased, March 6, 1833, of the Provident Institution for Savings, the

second story, and one-half of the attic story, of this building, for \$6,500; and on the 13th of March, 1856, the remainder of the interest of this institution, for \$35,000. A portion of this was paid by subscription; and, for the remainder, the Society mortgaged the whole estate to the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others for \$27,500. This mortgage was discharged on the 7th of April, 1863. The payments of the note have been as follows: two thousand dollars from the legacy of Miss Mary P. Townsend; sixteen hundred dollars from the legacy of the late Nathaniel I. Bowditch; five hundred dollars from the Historical Trust-Fund; twelve thousand two hundred and three dollars from the net proceeds of the sale of stocks of the Appleton Fund; ten thousand dollars from the note of Hyde and Watris, constituting the Dowse Fund; and the balance, eleven hundred and ninety-seven dollars, from a donation by the late Hon. William Sturgis, to enable the Society to discharge the mortgage. The lower floor is rented to the Suffolk Savings Bank for fifteen years from March 1, 1856, at an annual rent of \$2,200.

The Library, Paintings, and Cabinet.—The Library consists of about eighteen thousand volumes and twenty-eight thousand pamphlets.

The Society's Publications.—These consist of the thirty-eight volumes of the "Collections," seven volumes of "Proceedings," and two volumes of the "Catalogue,"—about six thousand volumes, which are for sale.

The Appleton Fund, of ten thousand dollars; *The Massachusetts Historical Trust Fund*, of three thousand dollars; *The Dowse Fund*, of ten thousand dollars,—all invested in the real estate and obligations of the Society, as explained in this report.

The Peabody Fund.—Invested in two registered United-States 10-40 Bonds of \$10,000 each, bearing five per cent interest.

The Dowse Library.—This Library was presented to the

Society by the late Thomas Dowse, and consists of four thousand six hundred and fifty volumes.

The Copyright and Stereotype Plates of the "Life of John Quincy Adams." — This was presented to the Society by Hon. Josiah Quincy. It is on sale by Woolworth, Ainsworth, and Company.

Bond of \$1,000 of the Quincy and Palmyra Railroad, and a note of \$1,000 of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated Feb. 1, 1869.

THE INCOME.

The income of the Society consists of an annual assessment, on each Resident Member, of seven dollars, or, instead, the payment of sixty dollars; the admission-fee, of ten dollars, of new members; the rent of the lower floor of the Society's building; the sales of the publications of the Society; the sales of the "Life of John Quincy Adams"; the interest on the Peabody Fund; a bond of \$1,000; and a note of \$1,000.

In 1868, the Society received a legacy of \$2,000 from the late Henry Harris, Esq., one-half of which was invested in a Coupon Bond of the Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company. The remainder has been invested in a coupon note of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. Both securities bear eight per cent interest, and are free of government tax. No conditions were attached to this legacy; and, if thought desirable, it may be constituted into a permanent fund.

The course of thirteen lectures, delivered before the Lowell Institute the past season by members of the Society, produced thirteen hundred dollars, which will be expended for their publication.

The income of the Appleton Fund for the next year, it will be observed, has been absorbed in the publication of the eighth volume of the "Collections"; but the expense of the ninth volume of the "Collections," part of which is in type, can be met from the general fund.

The proceeds of the Peabody Fund will be ample to meet the publication of the volume of "Proceedings" now in the press.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, *Treasurer.*

Boston, April 13, 1869.

Annual Report of the Librarian.

The By-laws of the Society require the Librarian to present, at the Annual Meeting, "a statement of the condition and wants of the Library, with a notice of the important accessions that have been made to it during the year." In accordance with this requirement, the Librarian respectfully submits the following report.

The growth of the Library during the year has been steady and satisfactory. The accessions may be classified as follows:—

Books	626
Pamphlets	2,361
Bound volumes of newspapers	35
Unbound volumes of newspapers	16
Separate numbers of newspapers	609
Maps	6
Plans	13
Broadsides	32
Volumes of manuscripts	30
Manuscripts	48
Fac-similes of manuscripts	8
	<hr/>
	3,784
	<hr/>

Of the volumes added, 509 were by gift, 107 by exchange, and 10 by purchase. The pamphlets were all given or procured by exchange. Of the duplicates in the Library, there have been exchanged 104 volumes and 86 pamphlets for works wanted, but not owned, by the Society. These exchanges have been made by the Librarian, under the supervision of the

Standing Committee. Of the Society's "Collections" and "Proceedings," 60 volumes have been exchanged for other volumes of its publications, or for books not in the Library. In this way 11 volumes of the "Collections" wanted have been received. In every case where the publications are given out, the exchange is made by the Standing Committee. Three bound volumes of newspapers have been given for four others that were needed to complete sets.

There have been taken out of the Library during the year 197 books, including 9 pamphlets, and all have been returned. This number, however, is no measure of its usefulness, as it is daily consulted by persons who come hither, sometimes from a great distance, to find only in this collection what they want.

There are now in the Library, it is believed, more than 18,000 volumes, including the files of newspapers and the manuscripts; and more than 28,000 pamphlets.

The largest number of books given by any one person during the year was received from the President of the Society, Mr. Winthrop. Among his gifts are 268 volumes, besides many pamphlets, maps, and manuscripts. Of these volumes, 79 are made up of political and miscellaneous tracts, some of them of great rarity and value. With proper precaution, Mr. Winthrop has restricted their use to the Library.

Considerable accessions have been made to the books relating to the Great Rebellion. Mr. Lawrence has continued his gifts to this department, having added 33 volumes and 6 pamphlets. The collection of this class of books now in the Library is a very good one, and we hope the Society will be able to add to it from time to time. It should embrace every thing that has been printed on either side, bearing even remotely on the late war. In future years this kind of literature will be in demand by students of history; and publications now deemed unimportant may be the only means of shedding light on questions of great interest. With these materials, the

time will come when the impartial history of those great events can be written.

Within a few weeks an important addition has been made to the manuscripts in the Library. Through the exertions of the Reverend Dr. Ellis, Mr. Frothingham, and others, the manuscripts of Chief-Justice Samuel Sewall, which had been preserved by his descendants during nearly a century and a half, have come into the possession of the Society. These comprise his Journals, Letter-Books, and other miscellaneous papers; and altogether they constitute a valuable collection.

There has been a temporary break in the cataloguing of books and pamphlets during the last four months, owing to the want of an Assistant Librarian. This position having now been filled, it is hoped that the work will go on with regularity and promptness. The card system has been adopted some years, and continues to give satisfaction. Since the last Catalogue was printed, there has been added to the Library a sufficient number of titles to fill a supplementary volume, and the means must soon be provided for printing it. In connection with this subject may be mentioned the want of more shelf-room. The present accommodation for books is all taken up; and additional shelves, if only for temporary use, must be put up to meet the exigency. This fact, however, is not stated to discourage any member who has the intention of giving a few volumes to the Library, from carrying out his benevolent purposes.

Before closing this report, the Librarian desires to put upon record his high appreciation of the services rendered in many ways by the late Dr. John Appleton, who was the Assistant Librarian of the Society during fourteen years. His health was so feeble that he was obliged to hand in his resignation, which took effect on the 1st of December last. It was then hoped that the Society would not lose altogether the benefit of his large experience in matters pertaining to antiquarian and historical studies. In the following January, he was elected a

Resident Member ; but his associates never had the pleasure of seeing him at a meeting, as he died on the 4th of February. In his death the Society lost one whose place it will be hard to fill.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Librarian*.

APRIL 15, 1869.

The Cabinet-keeper's Report.

The Cabinet-keeper of the Massachusetts Historical Society submits the following report for the year ending April 15th.

During the year, the Cabinet of the Society has received accessions from Messrs. Deane, Green, Whitmore, and Winthrop, of the Resident Members ; from Mr. Grigsby, a Corresponding Member ; and from Messrs. G. C. Burgess, A. W. Corliss, G. W. Pearson, H. Powers, G. T. Sproat, C. L. Whitman, F. A. Whitney, Miss A. L. Pierce, and the Building Committee of the First Church in Boston.

Among the most interesting of these accessions are the bust of Mr. George Peabody, by Powers, given by the President of the Society ; framed photographs of the Old Brick or First Church in Boston, and of the First Church in Chauncy Street ; a photograph of Daniel Webster, from an early daguerreotype ; a collection of one hundred and forty-two engraved portraits of distinguished men of France of the last century ; photographs of Benjamin Franklin, Adolphe de Circourt, and the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund ; and an engraved portrait of Peter Stuyvesant.

The identification, by Mr. George Arnold, of the portrait of Thomas Hutchinson, now hanging in the Society's upper room, as the original portrait by Truman, presented to the Society by Peter Wainwright, Jr., deserves special mention, as for many years another portrait has been supposed to be the original, and has been engraved as such.

The Cabinet-keeper cannot refrain from expressing the conviction, that valuable additions to the Cabinet might be made,

were there proper accommodation for them, so that they could be arranged for the inspection of members and others; and, following the example of his predecessors for some years past, he urges the matter on the consideration of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY G. DENNY, *Cabinet-keeper*.

Boston, April 15, 1869.

Mr. LINCOLN, from the Committee appointed to nominate candidates for the offices of the Society, after stating that the Hon. John C. Gray had declined to serve again as Vice-President, presented the following list:—

President.

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, LL.D. BROOKLINE.

Vice-Presidents.

COL. THOMAS ASPINWALL, A.M. BOSTON.

HON. CHARLES F. ADAMS, LL.D. QUINCY.

Recording Secretary.

CHARLES DEANE, A.M. CAMBRIDGE.

Corresponding Secretary.

REV. CHANDLER ROBBINS, D.D. BOSTON.

Treasurer.

HON. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, A.M. CHARLESTOWN.

Librarian.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D. BOSTON.

Cabinet-keeper.

HENRY G. DENNY, A.M. BOSTON.

Standing Committee.

WILLIAM G. BROOKS, Esq. BOSTON.

CHARLES C. SMITH, Esq. BOSTON.

REV. GEORGE W. BLAGDEN, D.D. BOSTON.

HON. JAMES M. ROBBINS. MILTON.

HENRY W. TORREY, A.M. CAMBRIDGE.

For the Committee.

SOLOMON LINCOLN.

Boston, April 15, 1869.

This list of officers was adopted by the Society for the ensuing year.

Mr. LINCOLN offered the following, which was unanimously adopted.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon. John C. Gray, Vice-President, and to Dr. Eliot, and W. C. Endicott, Esq., retiring members of the Standing Committee, for the interest they have manifested, and the valuable services they have rendered, in promoting the objects of the Society.

Professor WASHBURN announced the Memoir of Levi Lincoln as ready for publication.



Levi Lincoln

MEMOIR
OF
HON. LEVI LINCOLN.

BY EMORY WASHBURN.

THE circumstances under which such a memoir as is proposed in the following pages, must, almost necessarily, be prepared, should serve as an apology for its defective execution. The work to be done is not sufficiently removed from the subject of it, to have had its relations to the historical events with which it is connected, sufficiently defined to do it justice; while, on the other hand, the personal relations of the writer to one with whom he had long been associated in the offices of courtesy and friendship, are in danger of giving to the work more of the character of a eulogy than an impartial biography. Such are some of the embarrassments which are to be anticipated, in undertaking to prepare a notice of the Hon. Levi Lincoln, in accordance with the request of the Massachusetts Historical Society, with which he was associated. The most that can be hoped, in the way of its execution, is, that the details here preserved may serve as materials for a more ample memoir of one who has been identified with so many of the events which have characterized the last half-century of the history of the country.

To do any thing like justice to the subject, it will be necessary to speak of his private, his professional, and his political

life, in each of which he was eminent for the qualities which commanded the respect and esteem of the people of the Commonwealth.

The father of Governor Lincoln bore the same name, and was hardly less eminent than the son, in his professional and political career. He was born in Hingham, in 1749; and was graduated at Harvard in 1772. In 1775, he was admitted to the bar, and settled in the then rural village of Worcester. There were only two lawyers remaining in the county. The leading members of the profession had left the country, on account of their political antagonism to the prevailing sentiments of the people. By diligent devotion to business, with the skill and ability which he brought to the practice of his profession, he rose to high distinction as a lawyer, at the same time that he was taking a leading part in the political agitations of the day.

He was one of the two who were promoted to the rank of Barristers in that county after the Revolution. He was chosen to Congress in 1800; and, in the following year, was appointed by President Jefferson, Attorney-General of the United States. In 1807, he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor, and re-elected in 1808; and, upon the death of Governor Sullivan, became Acting Governor. In 1811, he was nominated to a place on the bench of the United-States Supreme Court, but declined it, on account of a growing defect of vision, which terminated in almost total blindness. He died in 1820, at the age of seventy-one. His wife was a daughter of Daniel Waldo, Esq., of Worcester.

Levi Lincoln, the subject of this notice, was the oldest of the children of this marriage. He was born on the 25th of October, 1782. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1802, in a class long distinguished by the eminent rank to which many of its members attained in the professions and in civil life, two only of whom still survive. Upon leaving college, he entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to

the bar of the Court of Common Pleas in Worcester, in 1805. As the law then stood, it required two years' practice at that bar, before an admission could be gained to that of the Supreme Judicial Court, as an attorney; and two years more, before one could be made a counsellor. He began practice in Worcester; and, in due course, became attorney and counsellor in the Supreme Judicial Court. Among the men then at the bar, were Francis Blake, Jabez Upham, and Seth Hastings. And among those who were afterwards his contemporaries, and whom he survived, were John Davis and Samuel M. Burnside; whose names are a warrant for claiming for that bar a rank that, to win distinction or eminent success as a member of it, required a more than ordinary share of talent and ability. Mr. Lincoln, at once, gave an earnest of the success that awaited him, by the zeal and energy with which he engaged in the business of the profession, and the skill and good judgment with which he conducted the cases which he had in charge. His business rapidly increased; and, in a few years, he found himself among the leaders of that bar. To attain this, against such a competition as he had to contend with, must have required effort and talent of a high order, when it is remembered that Mr. Blake was one of the ablest advocates in Massachusetts.

Much of his success may be ascribed to the less dazzling and more commonplace qualities, which any man, of fair talents, may bring to the profession,—earnest devotion to whatever he had to do, fidelity to his clients, and a thorough preparation in every thing which he undertook. There was, moreover, in his intercourse with the bench and the bar, as well as with his clients, a courtesy of manner which, undoubtedly, aided him in winning his way as a lawyer. Something may also be ascribed to his early political associations, which brought him into connection with an active and earnest body of men, who were ready to repay, by their patronage and favor, the aid which he contributed to the cause in which they were engaged.

But every one acquainted with professional success in a lawyer, knows that something more is wanted than personal address, or political favor, to attain to eminence in the field which he has entered. The client does not choose his advocate because he is personally a popular favorite, but because he feels a confidence that his cause will be safe in his hands.

The professional labors of a lawyer, in country practice, such as that in which Mr. Lincoln engaged, were almost infinitely varied, as well as at times exceedingly complicated and perplexing. The duties of chamber counsel were mixed up with those of a scrivener and conveyancer, while the preparation and trial of jury causes were carried on at the same time that he must be investigating and applying the most profound principles of law, as well as its technical rules of detail, in the discussion of questions before the bench.

The consequence was, that his life, while at the bar, was exceedingly laborious. His services were greatly sought as a jury advocate; and although he always argued questions of law before the whole court, with a thorough preparation, and with acknowledged ability, it was before the jury that he achieved his most distinguished success. Nor were his efforts confined to his own county. His services were being sought in other parts of the State, to which he was called, when he was removed from that field of labor, and promoted to a place upon the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Of his manner, and the elements of his success as an advocate, it may be more appropriate to speak in another place. But it may be remarked, in passing, that he illustrated in that, as in every other business or occupation in which he engaged, a thoroughness in whatever he had to do, that gave a dignity and importance to even the ordinary affairs of life. The duties, moreover, as well as the rewards of the profession, were in harmony with his taste and early training; and he never forgot or ceased to recall with pleasure, in after life, the period during which he was connected with it, or the associa-

tions which such memories awakened of the struggles by which he rose to the places of trust and honor which he afterwards was called to fill. Nor did he give up the idea, which he cherished for many years, of returning to it, until quite a late period in his life.

In February, 1824, a vacancy having occurred upon the Bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, by the resignation of Judge Thacher, Mr. Lincoln, then Lieutenant-Governor of the State, was appointed, by Governor Eustis, to the place. The selection was generally acceptable to the profession, and was received with great favor by the people of the Commonwealth. The bitterness of party feeling which had, at one time, divided the people, had been losing much of its severity, and had prepared them to welcome, on both sides, the nomination which was now made. And the manner in which he performed his duties fully justified his selection for the office. He had a just and appreciative sense of its dignity and importance, and addressed himself, at once, to meet its responsibilities. His preparation at the bar had familiarized him with its details; and his habits of investigating difficult and complicated questions, as a lawyer, were of immense advantage to him in weighing arguments, and reaching conclusions as a judge. If an overcrowded and busy life had left him little leisure to gather up the learning which is found in the books, the quickness and tact with which he brought the results of his reading and experience to bear upon the questions upon which he was called to pass, left little to be desired which his diligence did not readily supply. These remarks are fully justified by an administration of a little more than a year, during which time he had occasion to prepare opinions upon questions of importance, which have ever since been regarded as leading and authoritative statements of the law, upon the subjects to which they relate. A new sphere of activity was about to open to Mr. Lincoln, while that of the bar and the bench became practically closed. But

he always spoke of his connection with these with affectionate regret, and retained to the last a high sense of the dignity and importance of the profession to which he had devoted twenty years of earnest and hopeful labor. He was now entering upon the more eminent and attractive period of his public career. He had taken an active part in the political discussions of the day, and, at length, was to assume the Chief Magistracy, and become the political head of the Commonwealth. In this case, however, it did not imply the leadership of a party.

This is no place or occasion to discuss the merits of the questions which divided the country at the time when Mr. Lincoln began active life. But the earnestness with which they were discussed, and the extent to which personal feeling became enlisted in the maintenance of the issues upon which opinions were divided, can hardly be conceived from any thing which is witnessed in the political discussions of our own day. His father had not only been in sympathy with Mr. Jefferson in his political views, from judgment and conviction, but shared largely in his personal confidence and regard. He was a zealous "Republican," as those who were opposed to the Federal party were then called. The party was a rising one, and professing to represent the popular democratic element in the government, it was not surprising that the son should have early felt these influences, and, when he came to act, should have thrown himself with the zeal and ardor of a young man into the contest. His family connection, his ready eloquence, and his popular address soon gave him a commanding influence in his party, and attracted a corresponding disposition to censure and animadvert upon his course, on the part of those who were opposed to him. Bitter things were said of him, and harsh epithets applied to the measures he advocated, and the policy he espoused. In contrast with the circumstances under which he was raised to the chair of the Chief Magis-

trate, it would be suggestive as well as instructive to copy from the partisan press of that day the language in which men and their motives were dealt with, on the one side and the other, and to remember that there is nothing like the logic of events to break down the barriers which separate men in their opinions, and to bring them together upon a common basis. Such was, eminently, true in the case of Governor Lincoln. The Federalists had uniformly been in the ascendant in Massachusetts, until 1807, when, for the first time, a "Republican" Governor was elected. In 1812, Mr. Lincoln was elected to the Senate from the County of Worcester. And so prominent had he already become in the State, that he was selected by that body to prepare the formal customary answer, to the message of Governor Strong, who had been elected by the Federal party. This election to the Senate seems to have been the first of that series of popular elections for which the political course of Mr. Lincoln became distinguished.

In 1814, he was elected a representative to the General Court, from the town of Worcester, but found himself in a minority, in that body. At no time, perhaps, before or since, was party excitement in the Commonwealth more intense or active than in that year. It was in the midst of the war with Great Britain. There was a strong feeling on the part of large numbers in New England, that her interests had been neglected by the General Government, that the war was unnecessary, and that the policy of the administration was illiberal and unwise, and counter to the spirit and intent of the Constitution. An additional cause of excitement on the part of Massachusetts was awakened in the circumstance that a portion of her territory had been seized and occupied by the enemy. But while the Federal party were thus embittered towards the national administration, there was a growing disposition among the people, as the war progressed, to sustain it. And in the election of Governor in the spring of 1814, the majority for

the Federal candidate scarcely exceeded one hundred, in a vote of more than 102,000. The majority, however, in the Legislature was large and decisive. The feeling which had been growing stronger, with their losses and reverses in the war, culminated at last in a resolution for appointing "delegates from this Legislature to meet and confer with delegates from the States of New England, or any of them, upon the subjects of their public grievances and concerns, and upon the best means of preserving our resources, and of defence against the enemy, and to devise and suggest, for adoption by those respective States, such measures as they may deem expedient; and also, to take measures, if they shall think proper, for procuring a convention of delegates from all the United States, in order to revise the constitution thereof, and more effectually to secure the support and attachment of *all* the people, by placing *all* upon the basis of fair representation."

This resolution has been transcribed in full, as a part of the history of the times, and especially of the convention which assembled at Hartford, in December, 1814, the memory of which is still associated with the odium which the real or affected apprehensions of the public, at large, attached to it at the time. And yet it is difficult to find in the language made use of, or the character of the men who took part in it, any thing to justify the censure to which it was subjected. Whatever cause of apprehension or alarm there was in calling such a convention, is to be sought in the circumstances under which it was held. At the present day, it would serve for the excitement of an hour, and be forgotten in something equally grave which might arise to engage public curiosity and attention.

At the time, however, it was doubtless a matter of serious import. The resolution was carried by a vote of 260 to 90. A minority both of the Senate and House made separate protests against the adoption of the resolution. That on the part of the House was drawn by Mr. Lincoln, and signed by

seventy-five members besides himself. The language of the remonstrance justifies the remark just made, when it says, "The undersigned therefore cannot disguise their apprehensions, that more must be designed than is distinctly avowed."

Among the consequences which they anticipated from the measure, as expressed by them, were that "Jealousy and contention will ensue. The Constitution, hitherto respected as the charter of national liberty and consecrated as the ark of our political safety, will be violated and destroyed; and in civil dissensions and convulsions our independence will be annihilated." Fortunately, though the convention was held, no such disastrous consequences followed; and the actors in the scene, on both sides, lived to appreciate the honesty of each others' motives, and to respect the sentiment which prompted the ardor of their zeal. As an index, however, of the feeling which prevailed at the time, the fact should be stated, that this protest, though respectful in its terms and signed by so large a number of members, was refused a place upon the Journal of the House. With such a lesson from the past, one can hardly fail to look hopefully upon the future of our popular frame of government, which seems to gather strength from every struggle through which it has been called to pass. From 1814 to 1822, inclusive, with the exception of three years, when he declined being a candidate, Mr. Lincoln was a member of the House of Representatives. The last of these years, he was elected Speaker, although the majority of the House and the Governor were of the opposite school of politics. The truth is, that political asperity was fast giving way to a better state of feeling; and the tact and independence which Mr. Lincoln had displayed in his long experience in legislative proceedings, had fitted him admirably for the place. Nor did he disappoint the House. He combined promptness with accuracy, firmness with urbanity, and dignity with impartiality, in presiding over their deliberations. Few incumbents of the office have ever

excelled, if they have equalled him, in the qualities which constitute an able and acceptable Speaker.

In 1820, in consequence of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, it became necessary to amend or modify the constitution of her government. A convention for that purpose was accordingly called. And in the selection of members, the people chose their best and ablest men. No body of men ever surpassed them, in Massachusetts, for wisdom, personal and social influence, patriotism and practical sagacity. The various professions and callings in life were ably represented. Judges of the highest courts, and statesmen of the broadest experience, with the ripest scholars, had a place in its deliberations. When the names of John Adams, Chief-Justice Parker, Judges Wilde and Story, Webster, Quincy, Shaw, and Hubbard, afterwards of the Supreme Court, Hoar, and Saltonstall, are mentioned among its members, it is hardly necessary to add, that to take a leading part in the business of such a convention, must have called for a high order of talent, as well as great personal influence and respect. Mr. Lincoln was one of its members. In his political views and opinions he differed from many of his associates. He early engaged in its discussions, and showed himself a ready and effective debater. He never hesitated to avow and defend his opinions; and this, at least, may be said, if he did not convince his opponents, he did not lose their respect, nor fail to command the attention of the convention. The part which he took in giving shape and consistency to the constitution might justify a fuller notice of the subjects which engaged his more immediate attention, but this can only be done by a reference to its reported debates, which would exceed the limits of the present memoir.

The separation of Maine from Massachusetts involved, moreover, the adjustment of important interests between them, such as the division of the public lands; and a commission for this purpose was created, upon which Mr. Lincoln held a prominent place.

In tracing the elevation of Mr. Lincoln to the post of Chief Magistrate, it is necessary to say a single word of the change through which the Commonwealth had been passing in its political views. The Democratic party, as it was ultimately called, had been gradually gaining strength; and the course of the dominant party in the State, during the war with England, had given occasion for 'a considerable defection from its support, especially among the younger portion of her citizens. With the removal, however, of the original grounds of disaffection and dispute, the feeling thereby engendered gradually died away, so that the second term of Mr. Monroe's administration was spoken of as "the era of good feeling"; his election having been all but unanimous, as there was but one vote against him, out of 231. This took place in 1820. While this feeling prevailed in respect to the national elections, the lines still remained pretty distinctly drawn in Massachusetts. Governor Brooks held office from 1816 to 1823. In the latter year, Governor Eustis, who was of opposite politics, succeeded him; and Mr. Lincoln was chosen Lieutenant-Governor. But this state of things was fast passing away. At the presidential election in 1823, Mr. Lincoln was one of the electors, on the part of Massachusetts, and cast a vote for John Quincy Adams. In 1824, Mr. Lathrop was nominated as a candidate for Governor against Governor Eustis, receiving 34,000 votes to 38,000 for the latter. Governor Eustis died in February, 1825. The parties seem to have made this an occasion for coming together, and agreeing upon some one whom both might support for the vacant place. Mr. Lathrop declined to be a candidate again for the office, and Mr. Lincoln declined being a candidate upon a Democratic nomination, because he was unwilling to stand in the way of unanimity in the action of the two parties; whereupon, it was voted by the Federal Convention that it was not expedient to make a party nomination, and, upon a ballot for a candidate for the office of Governor, Mr. Lincoln received a

unanimous vote. And, of the thirty-seven thousand votes cast at the election in 1825, he received thirty-five thousand, and entered upon the office the last Wednesday of May, 1825.

In order to understand and appreciate the character of the labor upon which he now engaged, it will be necessary to recall, for a moment, the prior history of the Commonwealth. Forty-two years had indeed elapsed since the treaty of peace consummated the war of independence; and thirty-seven, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. But it ought not to be forgotten, how many had been the causes of embarrassment in the way of reducing the affairs of the Commonwealth to a condition of order, and establishing its industrial, educational, and economical interests upon a satisfactory basis.

She had come out of the war borne down with a weight of debt, which left her little power to do any thing beyond devising means to meet the interest upon it. The message of the Governor in 1786 stated the proper debt of Massachusetts, independent of her share of the Federal debt, at over £1,600,000, requiring an annual interest of over £88,000. The alarming outbreak of lawless violence, known as Shays's Rebellion, was a culmination of the discontent arising from this impoverishment of the State, the general prostration of business incident to such a debt, and the unsettled state of public credit. Moreover, till considerably into the present century, the avenues to wealth were confined to agriculture, commerce, and the fisheries. Manufactures took their rise within the recollection of many now on the stage of action. Even the sources of business and occupation which did exist, became cramped and embarrassed by the embargo of 1807, and the subsequent derangement of our commerce up to the close of the war of 1812. In the meantime, business and capital were seeking other avenues, and required the aid and countenance of the government. The war, moreover, had engrossed much of the attention of the

public mind. So that these and a variety of like causes and circumstances had operated to prevent that attention to the domestic institutions of the State, on the part of its rulers, which their importance might otherwise have claimed. Our manufacturing system was to be built up. Our schools were hardly improved from the condition in which they were left at the close of the Revolution. The arrangement of our prisons and the whole subject of prison discipline were in a very low and unsatisfactory state. Our means of internal trade and intercourse had not risen above the few lines of turnpike-road and stage coaches, which maintained a precarious struggle for success. Nor is it too much to say, that the trade and business of Massachusetts, at the time of Governor Lincoln's accession to the executive chair, were in such a problematical condition, that an indifference towards them on his part and that of the Legislature would have long retarded, if it had not ultimately paralyzed, them. Fortunately for the Commonwealth, it found in him, not only a chief magistrate who understood the wants of its citizens, but one who was ready to devote an unwearied and unremitting effort to take care of and advance to the utmost, her social, political, and economical interests of every description. In his inaugural message, he refers to several of them, and calls for an early attention to them. A favorite scheme for internal communication at that time was the construction of a canal from Boston to Connecticut River. This he refers to, with favor, and suggests that he has been assured that another mode, by railways, had been approved of in England. But "how far they would be affected by our severe frosts cannot be conjectured yet," and whether they are better than canals remained to be determined. He speaks with approbation of the encouragement recently given to agriculture, by the incorporation of societies, and calls upon the Legislature to relieve the manufacturing interests, by a change of the law which held stockholders in corporations liable, personally, for the

debts of their company to an unlimited extent. He accompanied these statements with the suggestive fact that commerce was falling off, and reminds the Legislature of the necessity of prompt measures in favor of a revival of the trade and business of the State. In his message in January, 1826, he again presses the subject of a canal; and this he repeats in that of June that year, and states reasons why canals are preferable to railways.

As an illustration of the candor and good sense with which he treated questions of a public nature, it may be stated that the experience of civil engineering had thus far been, chiefly, in the direction of canals. That of the Duke of Bridgewater in England had been eminently successful. The Erie Canal had been completed in 1825, and was then in full and satisfactory operation, while that from Worcester to Providence was in a state of great forwardness. There was a general feeling, moreover, that something must be done to aid the business of Boston, or her decline in wealth and population would be inevitable. The canals then in progress and in contemplation would have the effect to divert the trade from the counties west of Middlesex to the Narraganset Bay and the Sound. At the June session of 1826, a motion had been made for a committee to consider and report upon the subject of a railroad from Boston to the North River, near Albany. And though it met with no approval, it had been adopted, and the committee reported in favor of such a measure. This, it will be recollected, was before a locomotive had been constructed; and horse-power, alone, was contemplated as the means of draught. Nor is it easy now to conceive, with what incredulity and ridicule the proposition was at first received. The report of the committee, however, received at the hands of Governor Lincoln all the consideration which the subject deserved; and, although he had already in a measure committed himself to the scheme of a canal, he did not allow his preconceived opinions to stand in the way of

the measure. In his message of January, 1827, he says: "Their report will come recommended by the assurance that their attention has been perseveringly directed to the interesting objects of their commission; and that, short of the expense and labor of a board of scientific engineers, a better source of authentic information could not be resorted to by the government." The subject, when thus broached, acquired so much importance in the public mind, that a Board of Internal Improvement was established by an act of the Legislature in 1828, to consist of nine persons; and Governor Lincoln was placed at its head. Under their advice and encouragement, a system of railroads was inaugurated; and in just fifteen years from the date of the report which encountered such ridicule for the wildness of the scheme it proposed, the road from Boston to Albany was opened for travel.

Among the railroads incorporated during the administration of Governor Lincoln, was that from Boston to the "City of Lowell," in 1829, though the name of that city had no place upon the map of Massachusetts at the time of his inauguration. It would be easy to dwell more at large upon the system of internal improvements, which took its rise during this administration, and to which he lent a prompt and efficient aid, and to trace the growth and increased prosperity of the Commonwealth in connection with the progress of these enterprises. But to do so would require a larger space than can properly be allowed for a personal memoir. In reminding the reader that the products of the industry of Massachusetts in the year ending in May, 1865, exceeded five hundred millions of dollars, it would require no labored effort to show that something more was wanting than soil and climate, or the individual toil and labor of the citizen, to work out such gratifying results. Facilities for trade and intercourse were not the only objects of the care and encouragement of Governor Lincoln. As already stated, home industry, in the form of manufactures of various kinds, was a subject

of special interest to him. In the then condition of the arts of manufacture, he saw the wisdom of fostering them by the action of the government. In his public messages and addresses, he maintained the policy of encouraging and protecting home industry, and, in one of them, in 1826, referred for illustration, to the "villages" of Lowell and Ware, when the term "village" was still applicable, alike, to both. He presided at a public meeting in Boston of the growers and manufacturers of wool, the following year, and in that year was chosen President of the New-England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts. His relation to the agriculture of the State will be mentioned in another connection. The countenance and encouragement rendered by the chief magistrate of the State to the cause of American industry, in its early struggles for success, had a value and importance which can hardly be appreciated in a community in which its interests are so thoroughly established as they now are here. This was felt and acknowledged at a time when the manufacturer had not only to contend with competition from abroad, but adverse laws at home; and it should not be forgotten now that a wiser policy has become the settled conviction of the public mind, and the Commonwealth is reaping the fruits of such a policy.

A subject which gave Governor Lincoln early and anxious solicitude, was the condition of the State Prison, and the system of discipline prevailing in the treatment and management of prisoners. To understand this, it should be borne in mind, that the former barbarous custom of whipping, cropping, and shutting-up in dungeons and jails, in idleness, those who had been convicted of crimes, had, for many years, been discontinued. An important step towards a penitentiary system of punishment had already been taken by the erection of a prison at Charlestown, and by requiring of its inmates a certain amount of labor in shops within the prison-yard. But the idea of solitary or sepa-

rate confinement, when not engaged in labor, had been developed, for the first time, at the Auburn Penitentiary, almost coincident with the election of Governor Lincoln. He found the inmates of the prison at Charlestown lodged in large rooms, containing, in some cases, sixteen persons, where they were shut up together, thus subjecting the yet unhardened convict to the certain process of hopeless corruption and remediless ruin. They were literally festering in each other's defilement, under the pretence of correction and reform. In his annual message of January, 1826, Governor Lincoln gives a graphic picture of the condition of these inmates, and adds, in characteristic terms, "Better even that the laws should be written in blood, than thus be executed in sin." He recommended substituting for such a prison one upon the plan of that at Auburn; and, under his auspices, a most important reform was early accomplished.

The subject of the condition of the insane in the Commonwealth attracted the attention of the Legislature as early as 1827. The idea of curing insanity by medical care and treatment was entertained but by few in the community; while many of those who were suffering under this malady were shut up in jails and cages, or subjected to rigid and severe restraint in solitude and neglect, and cut off from every hope or chance of restoration. In 1829, an act was passed for the erection and establishment of a State Lunatic Hospital, in the location and construction of which, as well as the completeness of its appointments, Governor Lincoln took an active and lively interest. In 1832, he issued his proclamation, opening it for the public use, and thereby offering comfort and kind and skilful treatment to that unfortunate class of suffering humanity.

The subject of popular education was one in which he always manifested an interest, as well before as after his term of office, and was made a prominent theme in his official messages and addresses. To him, it is believed, the Com-

monwealth owes the inauguration of the measures which resulted in that essential element in her present common-school system, the *Normal School*. In his message of Jan. 7, 1826, he refers to the suggestion of an institution to qualify teachers, and commends the measure to "the fostering patronage of the Legislature." He renews this in stronger terms in his message of June following, and again urges its importance in a more distinct and definite form, in that of January, 1827. These recommendations were so far matured that in February, 1828, the Committee of the Legislature on Education reported a bill providing for the establishment of a school fund, to be, among other things, "appropriated to the endowment of an institution for the instruction of school-teachers in each county of the Commonwealth." But the measure, for some reason, was not then carried; though it never seems to have been lost sight of, till it resulted in a Normal School, such as the Commonwealth is now enjoying.

A circumstance connected with the administration of Governor Lincoln, may be mentioned, as tending to show the independence with which he met its responsibilities. Although the Constitution had been adopted in 1780, giving to the Executive the right of Veto, it had never been exercised by any of his predecessors. An act incorporating a musical society, in Salem, had been passed, and sent to him for his approval. But, while he was a strenuous advocate for that system of business corporations by which small capitalists could unite and manage their resources to advantage, without the embarrassments of large copartnerships, he was not for needlessly multiplying these artificial persons, where the power and influence of numbers could be directed and controlled by a few active managers, and the responsible influence of individuals be thus lost upon a community. And believing that the proposed corporation was of the latter class, he interposed his veto to its passage, in which he was sustained by the Legislature. But the more important matter upon which he

felt called upon to exercise this power, was one which had for some time excited much interest in the eastern part of the State, and became mixed up with its legislation, by the influence of those who were immediately concerned in the scheme. That was the erection of a bridge over Charles River, between Charlestown and Boston, side by side with the one already built, and opening it to the free use of the public. The obvious effect of this measure would be to destroy the value of the old bridge, which was originally erected by a private corporation, with a right to take toll, and the shares in which had become very valuable. Relying upon the supposed pledge of the government, that the moneys thus invested should be secure under the protection of the law, large amounts of the capital stock were held by trustees, charities, and persons retired from business. Opposed to these were those who paid toll for the accommodation provided by such a bridge, and the owners of property, who believed that a free highway, between Boston and its suburbs, would enhance its value. And it is hardly necessary to add, that it was not difficult, in such a controversy, to enlist the weight of numbers in favor of the measure. The question that underlay the whole subject, was, What, in fact, did the Legislature grant to the proprietors of the Charles-River Bridge, by their original charter? On the one side, it was insisted, that the charter for the bridge was a compact between the Commonwealth and those who were willing to invest their money in the enterprise, by becoming stockholders in its capital; that the latter should erect and maintain a bridge for the use of the public (who would pay a reasonable toll for its accommodation), and, as a consideration for that, they should have the chance of being reimbursed for their moneys expended in the work, by enjoying the line of travel which was thereby to be accommodated, without any act on the part of the Commonwealth to divert it, or deprive them of it. Those who treated it as a simple grant of a franchise insisted that there was nothing, in the terms of

it, which limited the power of the Commonwealth to erect, or authorize others to erect, any number of bridges, which the Legislature might judge to be of public utility. But while the discussions, to which the question gave rise, involved these points of radical difference, they elicited a sharp controversy, in which there was much feeling. This found its way into the Legislature, and threatened to be visited upon any one who should come out in opposition to the popular cry for free avenues of business. With the minority in that body, it was a broader question than the technical limitation of that particular grant, and reached to the general policy of good faith on the part of the government. It had a bearing upon future enterprises, requiring the employment of associated capital. Even if, in the letter of the grant, the Legislature had not restricted their right of granting new charters, it was too plain for contradiction, that both they who granted the original charter, and they who advanced their money under it, understood that there should be a reciprocal benefit to the public and the stockholders, and that the Legislature could not, in good faith, take away, without compensation, what they had implicitly granted, after having received, in return, every thing which they had required of the holders of the charter. But so strong was the feeling in the House, when the question of a "free bridge" came up for consideration, that an effort to delay the subject, even for a few days, to give members an opportunity to examine it, was defeated; and, after a sharp but able and elaborate debate, it was carried by a strong vote. Some of the ablest men in the House opposed it with signal ability; and the whole merits of the proposition were canvassed, but without changing the determination of the majority. When, therefore, the question of approval came before the Governor, he was obliged to meet it upon its own merits; and if he opposed the popular sentiment under which it had been carried, he saw that he must encounter the odium of disappointed partisans, and the strong current

of public feeling in its favor. But he did not shrink from the responsibility, nor seek to evade the performance of an unpleasant duty. He was satisfied, on the whole, that the act ought not to pass; and he fearlessly said so, in a veto message of great ability, which will remain a perpetual memorial of his sense of justice, his regard for the faith and honor of the Commonwealth, and his manly independence in maintaining his opinion of what was right and duty, against the pressure of popular clamor. Though the bill was carried through the succeeding Legislature, and was afterwards sustained by the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, there was nothing in their judgment which impugned the soundness of the views upon which the veto of the Governor had been based. A protest of a most respectable minority of the Legislature against the passage of the act was entered upon its records, and sustained the wisdom and policy of the Executive in interposing his disapproval of it as a legislative measure.

While calling to mind the purity of motive and firmness of purpose, with which he performed the duties of his office, as the Governor of the State and not of a party, by which his administration was uniformly characterized, there was a circumstance connected with the exercise of the appointing power, which ought not to pass unnoticed. By the sudden and lamented death of Chief-Justice Parker, of the Supreme Judicial Court, it became necessary to fill the place by some one to be nominated by the Executive. It will be recollected, that with the remaining members of that court his relations had ever been of the most intimate and friendly character. He had been one of their associates upon the Bench; and he knew, therefore, the high estimate in which they were justly held by the community and the Bar, for those qualities which distinguish an upright and able judge. It would have been a grateful exercise of his prerogative, and one in which the public would have cheerfully acquiesced, to have promoted one of

their number to the vacant place. He knew, however, the importance of the position. It was second to none in the Commonwealth. It demanded high qualifications, and talents of a most varied character. It was, therefore, an object of far greater interest on the part of Governor Lincoln in selecting a candidate, to find one whose competency for the place was undoubted, than to gratify any personal preferences of his own. And the wisdom of his choice was justified by the long and brilliant administration of Chief-Justice Shaw, upon whom the appointment fell. He, at once, established a claim to the highest rank as a jurist. And for honesty, uprightness, and devotion to duty, his record is without a spot. His selection for the place, and the circumstances under which it was made, reflect the highest credit for sagacity, good judgment, and personal independence, upon the course pursued by Governor Lincoln in this delicate and responsible duty.

But it is not within the purpose of this memoir, to dwell, in detail, upon the measures in which Governor Lincoln took a part, during his then unprecedented continuous term of office. Of the estimate in which he was held as a magistrate, no evidence is needed beyond the uninterrupted succession of elections until 1834, when he voluntarily withdrew from being any longer a candidate. Nor is it too much to say, that he retired from the place with the universal respect and grateful esteem of his fellow-citizens. He had come into office at a time when it required, in the chief magistrate, talents and qualities of a high and varied character, sound judgment, broad and liberal views, a familiarity with details, a skill in the adaptation of means to ends, a knowledge of men and an unselfish desire to advance the best interests of the Commonwealth. The summary which even this imperfect sketch has given of what was accomplished for the promotion of the establishment and improvement of her industry, her schools, her institutions of charity for the unfortunate, and of reform for the criminal, would justify what many have been ready to

claim for his administration, a distinguished success which has not been surpassed by that of any of the illustrious chief magistrates of the Commonwealth. One circumstance might have been mentioned, in passing, which served to show a singleness of purpose on his part, while it indicated the estimate in which he was held by the Legislature. Upon the expiration of Mr. Mills's term of office as Senator in Congress, an attempt was made to elect a successor in February, 1827. Several ballotings were had, in which the House and Senate cast their votes for different candidates. At one of these, the Senate, by a vote of 26 out of 39, chose Governor Lincoln, on the part of that branch. But before the House had an opportunity to concur or otherwise, he addressed a communication to the latter body, declining to be considered a candidate for the place; and no one was elected during the session.

Upon retiring from the office of Governor, Mr. Lincoln found that he had been obliged to make such considerable drafts upon his private resources to meet the requirements of the place, that he made up his mind to resume business in his original profession, and had made an arrangement for the formation of a copartnership with that view, when, upon the urgent solicitation of his fellow-citizens, he consented to be a candidate to fill the vacancy in Congress, occasioned by the election of Governor Davis, as his successor. He was elected to that and the three succeeding Congresses; and here he was distinguished for the same habits and qualities which had characterized him in whatever place he had been previously called to fill. He was constant in his attendance, diligent in his attention to business, and intelligent and independent in his action. Though decided in his political views, and uncompromising in his advocacy of what he considered a sound national policy, he never would lend himself to a factious opposition, nor consent to be a party to a scheme of questionable propriety or honor. An instance of this occurred during the canvass for President, at the election of General Harrison. Among the things charged against

President Van Buren, and designed to create a prejudice against him in the minds of certain classes in the community, was the luxurious style in which he lived, and the extravagance in which he indulged by an ostentatious display of table and other furniture. The doctrine that "all is fair in politics" was liberally applied in the campaign of 1840, and a member from Pennsylvania made himself famous by the manner in which he arraigned the President in a speech upon the floor of Congress, for the use of "gold spoons" and other articles of luxury upon his dinner-table. This was received with great favor in certain quarters, but it was little suited to the taste or sense of decency of Mr. Lincoln, who rose at once to reply to what he regarded as an unwarranted and undignified attack upon the occupant of the Executive Mansion. He was unwilling that even a good cause should borrow aid from so questionable a means of attack, and he proceeded to show that the charge of extravagance was unfounded, and that, even if it were true, the incumbent of the White House was not responsible for the expenditure. The circumstance is nowise important except as showing a characteristic sense of honor that instinctively spurned to carry a measure by base or underhand expedients. Mr. Lincoln frequently took part in the debates in Congress, and several of his more elaborate speeches were published, and might be more specifically referred to. But, beyond showing the care he always manifested to make himself master of his subject, and the directness with which he engaged in the discussions in which he took a part, it would be of little use to dwell upon them more at length. One thing, however, may, with justice, be said of Mr. Lincoln's Congressional career; and that is, his course was such as to command the respect of the House. He never obtruded himself for the purpose of display, he never came to the discussion of a question without being prepared, he never tired the House by dull harangues, and never forgot his self-respect in bitter language or undignified retort. The consequence was, he could always command attention; and his

opinions had the weight of well-considered judgments of a fair and intelligent mind.

Upon the coming into office of General Harrison, in March, 1841, an effort was made by many of the leading merchants of Boston, to have Mr. Lincoln placed at the head of the Customs in that city; and he was early commissioned as Collector of that port, in accordance with this expressed desire. He held the office till September, 1843, to the acceptance of all who had occasion to come in contact with him in the way of advice or business. They found him ever prompt, impartial, and courteous, and were ready to accord to him the qualities of a faithful, dilligent, and attentive public officer. But there is little material for biography in a mere life of business. Its details would be as tiresome as the drudgery of its daily routine.

After leaving the Custom House, he engaged, with renewed pleasure, in the care and cultivation of his beautiful estate in Worcester, but served as a Senator from that county during the years 1844 and 1845. In the latter of these, he presided over that body, bringing to the place the same freshness of interest and promptness in details, that he had evinced while a member of that board more than thirty years before.

In 1848, he was appointed by the Legislature a presidential elector, and was chosen to preside over the Electoral College. And in 1864, for the third time, he was elected a member of the Electoral College, and helped to cast the vote of the State, a second time, for one who, under Providence, had carried the country through the fearful ordeal of a civil war. And no one who had met him, for the first time, on that occasion, could have imagined that the erect, cheerful, and courteous gentleman whom he then saw, had cast an electoral vote for John Quincy Adams, forty years before, when, with the mature experience of a Judge of the Supreme Court, he was called upon to execute that important trust. Indeed, Time seemed to have dealt so kindly and gently with him, that his friends forgot that he had passed the climacteric of fourscore years, when, with the

step and erectness and grace of a man in middle life, he entered the Council Chamber to perform the grateful duty committed by his fellow-citizens to his charge.

But in this we have somewhat anticipated the events of his life, which are yet to be noticed. Under the fostering influences of that policy which he had so strongly advocated, the village of Worcester, upon his entering on his public career, had, in 1848, become a city of seventeen thousand people. Mr. Lincoln was elected, that year, the first Mayor of the city, and at once entered upon the duties of organizing and conducting the affairs of this new municipality. He served for a year in that office, evincing the same exact attention to its details which he had shown in every place which he had been called to fill, and, at the same time, dignifying it by the manner in which he sustained its more imposing duties and relations. The work of giving form and consistency to a newly organized municipal government, and adapting it to the condition of a rapidly growing and thriving industry, was one requiring much thought and a constant oversight; and it was fortunate for that city that it could command the services of so faithful and capable a magistrate to meet the requirements of the occasion.

But it is doubtful if, of all the places of honor and distinction to which Governor Lincoln was called by his fellow-citizens, there was any one which he enjoyed more highly, or entered into with a keener relish and satisfaction than that of President of the Worcester County Agricultural Society. His tastes and early habits were associated with rural life. The Worcester of his boyhood was an agricultural community, and the broad acres and fine culture of his father's farm early indoctrinated him with a knowledge of the details of a farmer's life, and a taste for agriculture as a liberal pursuit. The agricultural society of the county was formed in 1818, and was one of the earliest in the State. His father was its first president, and he was himself elected to that office in 1824. He held the place by successive

elections till 1852. For many years, it was the only society in the county. Its annual cattle-show drew together the leading men, not only of the county, but, often, many from other parts of the Commonwealth. It was the great holiday of the county, when the farmer and the man of business, the scholar and the statesman, came there to do honor to the skill and pursuits of the husbandman, and to enjoy the society of the men of culture and intelligence which the occasion drew together. The central and active spirit of the association was its president, whose presence and influence were felt and witnessed in all its details. On no occasion was the profuse and elegant hospitality for which his house was always distinguished more liberally displayed than on these gatherings. On the last anniversary of this Society, Governor Bullock paid a beautiful and fitting tribute to their late President, in which he spoke of his knowledge of the science of agriculture, of his fondness for its pursuits, of his love of trees and his care for their culture and preservation, of his almost poetical fondness for flowers, and the beautiful things which make the garden so attractive to the man of refined taste; and in referring to this trait of hospitality, as exhibited on the occasion to which we have referred, he said: "His hospitality after the labors of the show-day were over, when committee-men assembled under his roof to condense in the fellowship of the evening, the somewhat diversified and perhaps somewhat incoherent lessons of the field and the press, will long be remembered by every one who shared it. The best farmers from distant towns went away with an enlarged sense of the elevation and importance of their vocation, and felt encouraged to strive more stoutly in the next year's competition."

All that was here said of his admirably managed farm, of his fine stock, of his love of the beautiful in nature and cultivation, of the rare union of taste and practical good sense in the management of his estate, was evinced through his whole life.

Of his social qualities and traits of domestic life it is hardly

within the province of such a memoir to speak at large. Before even alluding to these, it is proper to refer to the part he took in the benevolent enterprises of the day, as well as in the promotion of the interests of education, and the support of the civil institutions of the Commonwealth. He was an early advocate of the Temperance Reform, and presided over the first State Temperance Convention in the Commonwealth, at Worcester, in September, 1833, receiving a unanimous resolution of thanks of the vast body of its friends there congregated, for the very able and dignified manner in which he had performed the duties of the office. He was, for several years, President of the Worcester County Bible Society. He had an earnest and sincere conviction of his duty to God and the church, and never wavered in the respect with which he observed the offices and ministrations of religion, and bore testimony to his belief in the truths of revelation. The touching and appreciative tribute paid to his memory by the Reverend Pastor of the Church of which he was a member, on the sabbath after his interment, gives us an insight into his religious character, and can leave no doubt of the sincerity of the faith which he professed.

Although he retired from public life in 1845, and declined the place of Senator in Congress when it was offered to him in 1854, he continued to be called upon, from time to time, to serve for brief periods in responsible and important public trusts. In 1847, he was selected, from his known interest in the maintenance of an effective militia system, which he had evinced through his whole career, to serve upon a commission to revise the existing laws upon that subject, and report a system for organizing and disciplining the militia of the Commonwealth, and this he did, by an able and well-considered report, which became the basis of important legislative action. In 1854, a commission was constituted to examine into and report as to the number and condition of the Insane in the Commonwealth, to which Mr. Lincoln was ap-

pointed. And, though the principal labor of detail was performed by one of his associates, his aid in completing the work, and in preparing an able and satisfactory statement of its results, was of great value and importance.

His interest in the cause of learning and education was manifested in various ways, and upon all suitable occasions. It was seen in his public messages and addresses, as well as his personal services in connection with the institutions of learning. The committee of the House, to whom the *first* report of the Board of Education, made in 1838, was committed, thus speak of what he had done towards inaugurating the scheme of Normal schools, to which reference has already been made. "The friends of universal education have long looked to the Legislature for the establishment of one or more seminaries devoted to the purpose of supplying qualified teachers for the town and district schools, by whose action, alone, other judicious provisions of law could be carried into full effect. At various times the deliberation of both branches of the General Court has been bestowed upon this, among other subjects, most intimately relating to the benefit of the rising generation and all generations to come after us, particularly when the provision for instruction of school-teachers was specially urged upon their consideration in 1827, by the message of the Governor; and a report thereupon, accompanied by a bill, was submitted by the chairman, following out, to their fair conclusions, the suggestion of the Executive." So that, whatever may have been the services of others afterwards, it was proper that this tribute to the part thus early taken in the matter by Governor Lincoln, should be repeated in this connection. He was, for many years, a member and President of the Board of Trustees of that venerable institution, Leicester Academy, which was founded in 1784, and of which his father had been a member and its president, as early as the year 1800. He was always a staunch and active friend and patron of Harvard College, his Alma Mater, and, for many years, a member of

her Board of Overseers. In return, he was honored by more than one of the Colleges of the Commonwealth, with gratifying expressions of respect for his public services, and his private worth. In 1824, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College, and a like honor was bestowed by Harvard College in 1826. He was one of the founders of the American Antiquarian Society, and its Senior Vice-President at the time of his death. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1859. In the success of both these associations, he took a lively interest; and yet he made no particular pretensions to the character of a scholar or a man of science. His life had been eminently one of action; and the various positions of professional and political service, which he was called to fill, left little leisure for the pursuits of literature or scholarship. His knowledge, however, was varied and extensive; and his taste had been improved by a constant association with men of culture and refinement. He made no pretensions to what he did not feel that he had a right to claim. Beyond his public and official addresses and messages, he has left little that was published. Much of that which he did leave, related to matters of local interest. Of his Executive Messages, it may be said, without reserve, that they show a thorough knowledge of the subjects of which they treat. They are full, clear, and direct; and, if their style may sometimes be regarded as diffuse, it is to be ascribed to that ready command of apt and expressive forms of speech which characterized all his public performances. He addressed a letter to his successor, upon his retiring from the Executive chair, which was published by order of the Senate, in which he briefly reviews the principal transactions with which his administration of the office had been connected, many of which have not been even alluded to in these pages, in speaking of that period of his life: such as the revision, collation, and arrangement of the colonial and provincial and general statutes; the trigonometrical survey of the Commonwealth; the publication

of the geological report of the features, natural scenery, and character of the country; the gratifying improvements in the condition of the State Prison, the progress and condition of the Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, with other less important measures. In closing, he adds, and we quote it as an illustration of the sentiment of the man, and the style of the writer: "Grateful to my fellow-citizens, in a depth of feeling which I have no language to express, for the many repeated and unmerited honors which they have conferred upon me, I go now to the retirement of private life, to manifest, by the only means in my power, my sense of obligation in the discharge of the more humble but not less imperative duties of a faithful citizen, giving his vote and his influence, whatever it may be, to uphold the glorious fabric of free government, to preserve the Union of these States, and to strengthen and confirm for an inheritance to the latest generation, the institutions of piety and learning, humanity and benevolence, which are the boast of the present age, and so pre-eminently the enjoyment of our own prosperous and happy Commonwealth." It is hardly necessary to add, that this pledge thus solemnly and affectionately given, was most faithfully kept to the last. He stood as calmly and as firmly in his fidelity to the Union and respect for the Constitution and the law, during the darkest hour of the Rebellion, as in the most prosperous days of the republic, and was as true to his loyalty.

Among the publications of Mr. Lincoln which remain, was an address delivered by him at the consecration of the Worcester Rural Cemetery, in 1838. It shows learning, fine taste, pure and elevated sentiment, and was associated as a work of consecration, with the spot in which so many of his hearers were to repose, at last, together. "I pause here," are its words, "in thoughtful contemplation. We stand, this day, upon the virgin soil of this fair field, with which no crumbling clay of humanity ever yet has mingled. To-morrow it may be ours to inhabit it. Henceforth, when we here

assemble, it will be in silence and in tears, to commit the remains of some loved one to the dust, over which we have trodden ; and again and again shall the grave be opened, until, one after another, *all* shall be gathered to their mother earth." It was, indeed, his commission to see these eloquent words made history of most of the vast assembly who had gathered upon the yet unbroken soil of that beautiful receptacle of the dead, and beneath that autumn sky, within the thirty years which were yet to be added to his already mature life, before it was to become his own resting-place.

Of his speeches in Congress, only two are now before us. Of one of these we have already spoken. The other is a bold and manly defence of Mr. Adams against the attempt which was made to censure him in Congress, for even proposing to the Speaker the question, how far a petition, purporting to come from slaves, would fall within the rule of the House in respect to the vexed question of the right of petition ? The subject has indeed lost much of its importance in the progress of events. But the circumstance has still a personal significance and interest, from the promptness and power with which Mr. Lincoln threw himself into the conflict, and the readiness he evinced to maintain the right of petition, and vindicate the conduct and character of the North.

His last public speech was made while presiding at an immense gathering of the people, in Faneuil Hall, in December, 1859, on which occasion Mr. Everett also made an eloquent address. Though he had been so long withdrawn from a participation in popular meetings, he stood before the multitude which crowded that hall, with all the grace and dignity which had marked his best efforts in middle life, and showed himself the same earnest and eloquent advocate for what he thought was right, that he had ever been. And he found in return as hearty a response, in the applause of those who listened to him, as he had ever received when he led in the councils of the State.

It is not within the plan of this memoir to dwell upon the local published addresses or reports which occasionally called for the exercise of his voice or pen, though we ought not to pass to what relates more immediately to the personal relations of private life, without a word or two upon what entered so much into his success as a public man, his manner as a citizen and his eloquence as a popular debater. His manner in his intercourse with others was easy, graceful, and dignified, though, at times, it partook somewhat of the stately. He was always self-possessed, and, in private, was free, social, and often playful. He had nothing of austerity in his constitution, and no one could enter more readily into the pleasant humor of others. Nor was he capable of doing a rude or ungentlemanly act from carelessness, bad temper, or want of familiarity with good breeding. His form was erect, his step firm and elastic, and all his movements were graceful. His bearing was that of a gentleman of the old school, and he never was betrayed into language or conduct unbecoming one of that class. Manners like these, with a good figure, fine voice, and graceful action, gave force and effect to his efforts as an advocate and an orator. He had clear and decided views upon the subjects in which he engaged, and these he enforced with an earnestness and sincerity, which hardly ever failed to command a lively interest in those to whom they were addressed. His ready fluency and command of fit and choice language to which we have alluded, were rarely excelled. He never hesitated for a word, and the right one always seemed to come at his bidding. He aimed to be master of his subject, and rarely, if ever, failed to make himself understood. One pleasure in listening to him was the assurance which every one felt, that he was adequate to the occasion, and that the cause he advocated would not suffer in his hands. He was, as we have said, earnest in his manner, and sometimes impassioned; but he never violated the laws of courtesy in debate, nor descended to harshness of epithet, or rudeness in language, or an unbecom-

ing retort upon an adversary. With these advantages in his favor, he was able to grapple with great and important subjects ; and if he failed to reach the highest flights of eloquence, he had few superiors at the bar, or in the popular assembly, as an effective advocate and orator. Nor should the unselfish fidelity with which he stood by a friend to the last be forgotten. He was, withal, a man of business and detail. He managed his private affairs with judgment and skill, and gave to them his personal care and attention. Through life he maintained such a course of dealing with others, that his word was always as good as his bond. There was nothing stingy or contracted in his economy, or habits of thrift. He was generous in his benefactions, ever ready to respond to the calls of beneficence ; and in his style of living and the character of his hospitality he evinced the generous spirit and refined taste which characterized all his social intercourse. His house was the pleasant resort of strangers, while its doors were ever open to his friends and his townsmen, to welcome them to the graceful hospitalities which it supplied. Much of this was due to the congenial tastes and views of his wife, who was a fit associate and companion for one who enjoyed so highly the comforts and elegances of a well-ordered home. She was a daughter of William Sever, Esq., of Kingston, a well-known family in the old Colony, and might trace back her lineage to the Winslows and Warrens of the "Mayflower." She yet survives him, sharing largely in the respect and esteem of a wide circle of appreciative friends. Three of their sons and a daughter also survive him. One son had fallen in the lifetime of the father, while gallantly leading a charge in the Battle of Buena Vista, in the war with Mexico.

It is rare that a public man who has once left the stage of action, after having filled a part as important as that which had signalized the life of Governor Lincoln, has either occasion or opportunity to illustrate, in fact, how much he retains of the spirit and capacity which may have characterized the period of

mature and vigorous manhood. But, in his case, the war of the Rebellion aroused within him all the zeal and patriotic ardor which he had felt in the flush of early manhood. And, what was equally marked, it seemed to inspire in him an equal vigor of body. He spoke and acted at the age of fourscore, as if he had the stake of a young man's life in the honor of his country, and the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union. He never lost heart, nor suffered himself to doubt the ultimate triumph of the government, and did much to animate young men to fill the ranks of the army and fight under the flag of the republic. A son did efficient service at the head of a regiment, and was permanently disabled by wounds received in battle. Two grandsons, also, did credit to their parentage in the same service. His zeal and efforts in the cause ceased only with the war, and his words of cheer and encouragement will long be remembered by those who listened to them through the long and dreary period of our civil war. Active, self-reliant, and self-sustained through this exciting period, the time came at last, when the powers of a fine constitution and an ardent temperament gave way before the insidious approaches of a fatal disease. A few months before his death he suffered a slight attack of paralysis. But it was the precursor of the approach of the brief but final sickness which closed his busy, useful, and honored life. He died on the 29th of May, 1868.

His decease was the occasion for expressions of respect for his memory, and of sympathy for the family, from the press, the highest officials of the Commonwealth, and the numerous associations with which he then was or had been connected. A public official order issued by the Governor, recognized, in fitting and appropriate terms, "the dignity and grace of his long life closing in the veneration and esteem of all." The Legislature, then in session, commemorated the event by proceedings indicating their respect for his private worth and public services. The same was done by the City Council of Wor-

cester, by the Judges and Bar of the Supreme Judicial Court, then sitting at Worcester, by the American Antiquarian Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Directors of the Worcester National Bank, the Bunker-Hill Monument Association, and the Hingham and Worcester County Agricultural Societies.

The funeral solemnities, at his burial, were at once touching and imposing. The whole city was moved ; and the citizens of the neighboring towns gathered along the sidewalks of its streets, or joined in the long procession that followed his remains from his late dwelling-house to the church, and from the church to the rural cemetery, in whose consecration he had taken a part. Business was suspended, and its places closed. An imposing *cortége* attended the body on its transit to its final resting-place, consisting of the Governor and his Council, Committees of the two Houses of the Legislature, the Independent Corps of Cadets, with their band playing a solemn dirge, together with numerous distinguished citizens from other parts of the Commonwealth, and citizens of Worcester. One feeling seemed to pervade the masses of the people, that the Commonwealth had lost one of her most honored and distinguished sons, whose life had long been identified with her history, the city of his home had lost a citizen loved and respected by all, and every one who had known him, a wise counsellor and a faithful friend. Deeply interesting services were held in the church where he was accustomed to worship, in which the Rev. Drs. Hill and Ellis took parts, and spoke of the deceased as only those who had known him intimately could have done, to those who crowded the edifice. And thus he died and was buried, the last, we believe, of that list of great and distinguished men, whose lives were associated with one of the most interesting and brilliant periods of Massachusetts History. Webster, John Davis, Choate, Everett, John Quincy Adams, Chief-Justice Shaw, Quincy, and now Lincoln, had all been contemporary, and present a collection of names never surpassed and rarely equalled in dignity, power, and influence, in a Commonwealth

whose pride and glory have been her sons. Extended as this memoir may seem to be, in justice to the subject it should be added, that it is necessarily unsatisfactory and incomplete, and, as such, must claim the indulgence which is due to the brief space which, at best, can be allowed to it, in the transactions of the Society under whose auspices it has been prepared.